

DENMARK TRIES  
TO GIVE WORK TO  
ITS UNEMPLOYED

Any Form of Labor Believed  
Preferable to Any Kind  
of Charity

30,000 IN COUNTRY  
LACK OCCUPATION

Plan Would Provide State Work  
on Large Scale, and Would  
Aid Municipalities

COPENHAGEN, Den., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Since the question of unemployment is one with which even nations as great as Denmark are faced, the proposal of F. J. Borgbjerg, Minister of Labor, as just laid before the Riksdag, is likely to arouse wide interest in other countries because of its departure from what has heretofore been the policy of the Social Democratic regime in dealing with this problem.

To provide work for the idle thousands, instead of making them recipients of charity at the hand of the Government, is the central feature of the proposal. Some 30,000 persons are now out of work in Denmark, which is nearly twice as many as was the case a year ago. All the political parties are agreed that the clarity of the past must be abolished for something of a more concrete value to the Nation, one that will not have a demoralizing effect on the body politic or encourage idleness.

**State to Provide Work**  
The committee at work on the plan consists of representatives of the Cabinet, various industries, and the employees. The plan would provide work on a large scale on state property, and the state binds itself to assist municipalities for a like purpose in case the necessary funds are not available. The Minister said:

"We have been prepared for the rise of the krona and deflation to carry with them an extraordinary increase in unemployment. And for this reason the committee has investigated what work could be set in motion on the part of the State. The state, the municipalities and the counties have together appropriated 10,000,000 kroner to be paid out for labor. Besides that there is planned public work to a total amount of 30,000,000 kroner."

How to get the money is the question that the Government plan 11,000,000 kroner at the disposal of the municipalities to be used for the money, and these loans will be at the lowest possible rate of interest.

**Cable Across Great Belt**  
The plan proposes construction on many public utilities and buildings in Copenhagen and the telegraph department will appropriate 30,000 kroner for a cable across the Great Belt. Under the same department a new building, to cost 600,000 kroner, will be erected and a cable net in South Jutland laid at a cost of 20,000 kroner.

The Opposition newspapers as a whole are agreed that providing for the unemployed is preferable to charity at the expense of the state and the taxpayers, but here and there a voice is raised in criticism of the plan. The Dagens Nyheder says:

"The state can fight unemployment in two ways—either by providing new work or assisting in such a way that the work which is already going on in factories and workshops can be continued. There can be hardly a doubt as to which of the two methods is the better. The state as the provider of work can only be recommended where the other method fails to become effective."

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Northern Methodists  
Strong for Merger

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 10

THE Northern Methodist Church has voted for unification with the Southern Methodists. The vote has been under way for months and passage by the constitutional majority necessary is announced. The Southern Methodists are still voting, with the result in doubt.

Jugoslavs Bar  
Moves Against  
Italian People

Authorities Forbid Mass  
Meeting at Agram—Fascist Attacks Reported

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Yugoslavian authorities are taking every precaution to prevent further anti-Italian demonstrations, such as those which occurred throughout the country Sunday.

A great mass meeting, called for Thursday at Agram, has been forbidden. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Ninich, was received by the King, after an interview yesterday with the Italian Minister, General Bodrero, who protested against the burning of Italian flags during the demonstration in Ljubljana, Spalato, Agram and Belgrade.

The Foreign Minister faced interpellations in the Skupstina (National Assembly) today on the subject of the Fascist treatment of the Yugoslav minority in population in Trieste which caused Sunday's outbreaks.

The Fascists are alleged to have attacked the Yugoslav consulate in Trieste and also the offices of the Slovenian newspaper Edinost, which has characterized Italian accounts of plots against Benito Mussolini as pure inventions.

**Incidents Deplored**  
ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Italian Government has asked "fitting satisfaction" from the Yugoslav Government for Sunday's anti-Italian demonstrations and the defiling or destruction of Italian flags in various cities of the Serb, Croat and Slovene State. Announcement to this effect was made today in an official communiqué.

The newspapers, especially the Fascist Popolo di Roma and Il Tevere, express regret that incidents should arise to disturb the atmosphere of peace between the two peoples, brought about by the treaties signed in July by the Premier, Benito Mussolini and the Yugoslav Ambassador.

They point out that Rome has been playing the part of a host to the Yugoslav football team, which is scheduled to play the Rome team tomorrow, and also refer to the enthusiastic address delivered by General Vetchinich, the Yugoslav military attaché, at the dinner in honor of Commander di Pinedo, Italy's long-distance flying ace.

**Rigid Measures Taken**  
By Special Cable  
BELGRADE, Nov. 10—Zagreb students yesterday remonstrated against the Fascist aggression in Trieste. At the same time an Italian flag was burned and windows broken in the private house of the Italian Vice-Consul. These events produced a bad impression and Yugoslav Government has undertaken rigid measures against the participants. The Government blames the Opposition for stirring up public opinion and creating difficulties in order to sever the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. The decision of the Government respecting the measures taken has been communicated to the Italian Minister in Belgrade.

Milton Committee Orders Pupils  
to Stop Soliciting Free Rides

Regulation Adopted as Safety Measure, Superintendent Explains—Motorists Complain of Annoyance

"Hopping" rides on automobiles and begging rides from motorists have been prohibited by the Milton School Committee. The committee has also ordered that no pupil be placed upon them under the laws of the State for the safety of the occupants of their car, should they accede to the requests. They also object to the bold manner in which such requests are sometimes made. But it was the children the committee was thinking of when it adopted the regulation, not the motorists. Mr. Ewart declared, pointing out the risk that was run with irresponsible or careless drivers. In view of the serious consequences that might ensue, the Milton School Committee held it to be quite within its power to assume authority over the children in this manner.

When children were found breaking the order, the parents were requested to come to school for a conference. Mr. Ewart said, and when they came the real meaning behind the order was explained to them. Almost invariably they saw the wisdom of the proceeding and were glad to co-operate.

**RUMANIA PAYS COMPENSATION**  
By Special Cable  
BUCHAREST, Nov. 10—The Department of Agriculture, by ministerial decree, has signed and accorded an extraordinary credit of 28,000,000 lei—equivalent to 700,000 Swiss francs—for the compensating of the Hungarian landowners whose lands were placed under expropriation by the post-war Rumanian agrarian reform law.

FRANCE TO HELP  
SOVIET RUSSIA  
TO JOIN LEAGUE

Discussions Relative to Its  
Entry Reported to Have  
Begun and Will Continue

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 10—An important article, which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes reflects the views of the French Foreign Office, appears in the Temps, indicating that the discussions relative to Russia's entrance into the League of Nations have begun and will continue.

Christian Rakovsky, who was appointed Ambassador in Paris, while nominally opposed to the League, expresses himself in favor of an international organism which will assure political co-operation between nations. This is merely playing with words. Since an organism exists and other need not be created, and eventually, in French opinion, the Soviet Government will accept it.

## Must Stop Propaganda

Obviously Russia envisages the growth of the English-Speaking world in which it envisaged it at Genoa, and its objections to the League are such that they can easily be overcome. When Mr. Rakovsky insists that Russia must have assurance before entering the League that it will not find itself faced by a coalition of states with a different social structure, which would endeavor to create internal difficulties, he is uttering a demand which is superfluous. The League does not intervene in internal affairs.

On the other hand, Russia must renounce interfering by propaganda in the internal affairs of other countries. Moscow endeavored to turn Berlin from entering the League and concluding a western pact. Failing in this purpose, Russia is now obliged to choose between several courses. It may persist in its revolutionary battle against the world; it may attempt to bring about a reconciliation with civilization in deliberately organizing Asia against Europe; or it may live isolated, remaking its life by its own means.

**Searching for Solution**  
Probably a decision has not been definitely taken yet, and Russia is searching for the right solution at the most decisive turning in its history. It is clear, however, that Russia recognizes that the path of reconciliation passes through Geneva, and the Monitor correspondent has accumulated evidence that Russia is tempted to follow the example of Germany, and that France is encouraging Russia on this road.

With all reservations regarding efforts to spread Communism, the League would welcome the new attitude toward the League. Though hesitant, it is in striking contrast with the bitter hostility toward the League shown hitherto.

George Tchitcherine's success in ameliorating Russo-Polish relations is significant. Now Russia is seeking a rapprochement with the Balkan States, especially with Rumania. If wars about Polish territory and Bessarabia are ended, Russia and Rumania can certainly, without inspiring fear, return to the European concert, and the French are assisting toward this result.

J. H. WALSH IS NAMED  
ON SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—John H. Walsh of New Orleans has been appointed a member of the Shipping Board, succeeding Frederick I. Thompson, resigned.

Mr. Walsh, who is a Democrat, was recommended by the Louisiana senators, Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard. He conferred with the President shortly before his appointment was announced.

Real Temple of Peace Seen  
in British-American Union

Sir Esme Howard Tells English-Speaking Union Ideal  
of Square Dealing Will Triumph—Hopes  
for Full Understanding

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—The greatest guarantee of world peace is understanding between America and Great Britain, Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, told a meeting of the English-Speaking Union of St. Louis.

"Those who are trying to build up that understanding and friendship," he said, "are not trying to establish a world-dominating alliance, but rather are endeavoring to erect, what will become a temple of peace in all parts of the world where men of English speech come together."

"If I believed Anglo-American friendship would develop into a big brutal bullying power, he asserted, I never should see it. It is a root. But because I believe that, in spite of some lapses which are unavoidable in the view of human imperfections, the British-American ideal in life is just as square dealing; therefore, I, for my part, shall continue to advocate a clear, frank understanding between our two countries."

The growth of the English-Speaking world is the basis of the proof of the feeling that friendship between all branches of the English-speaking world is a necessary factor for the well-being of the world.

"This idea of the necessity of a good understanding between the United States and Great Britain is not new," he continued. "We find it in many British and American writers of distinction, including Thomas Jefferson, before, during and after the Revolution. They realized the advantage that would ensue to both countries as well as the world at large from a frank and friendly feeling between them and from a free and voluntary co-operation, unfettered by any formal alliance."

The Ambassador praised the Locarno Security Pact as bringing a sense of safety between France and Germany not felt since the Empire of Charlemagne was broken up in 843.

"Europe," he said, "is at last learning to settle her own matters, and in so far as Great Britain is a European power, she is a European power."

BULGARIA GETS  
FOREIGN HELP

English and American Society of Friends Greatly  
Lightens Refugee Problem

By Special Cable  
SOFIA, Nov. 10—An element of hope has been injected into the question of the solution of the refugee problem with the arrival of representatives of English and American Societies of Friends, after a survey of the refugee population in Petrich and South Bulgaria. Gilbert MacMaster of Philadelphia in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said: "The Bulgarian nation has struggled heroically to solve the refugee problem. It has displayed qualities of self-sacrifice and organization which have won admiration, but we have come to the conclusion that Bulgaria's resources are too small to deal successfully with the problem involving a population of more than 500,000. Foreign capital must come to the aid of Bulgaria, in restoring this farming population. The Society of Friends in interested in aiding Bulgaria in this matter, and I am on my way to report on conditions here to my committee."

The Rev. Frederick Hanksford of London, after an examination of the condition of the refugees in Bourgas and elsewhere, told the Monitor representative that English Quakers are willing to enter to help in the re-establishment of the refugees. A definite plan of action is suggested with the view of enabling them to survive the needs of the immediate present and then to re-establish co-operative farms. To that end we have spent large sums for the purchase of seeds, farm animals and equipment. I have been deeply impressed by the model village for refugees at Trajda near Nambol." Mr. Hanksford concluded by endorsing the words of Mr. MacMaster.

The Macedonian Refugee Committee has enthusiastic hopes of the problem being solved now that England and America have come to its aid, the present secretary of the organization told the Monitor representative. They added that the problem was utterly beyond the powers of the Bulgarian Government and people, who have done their very best, but their best was completely inadequate to meet requirements.

## CO-OPERATIVE BAKING URGED

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Advocacy of a municipal bakery to combat an alleged bread trust was made at the last meeting of the local Trades and Labor Council, and a committee was formed to consider the establishment of co-operative bakeries. The city council has appointed a committee to investigate the situation created by the alleged trust, and a sharp advance in bread prices.

**STREET CAR INDUSTRY WATCHING  
Innovations at Grand Rapids**

"De Luxe" Cars, Faster Schedules, Motorbus Feeder Lines Aid "Comfort, Safety and Service," Program

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Adopting the motto "Comfort, Safety, and Service," the Grand Rapids Railway Company has inaugurated a program of faster schedules, better routing of cars, purchase of new cars, and the beginning of feeder motorbus lines which promises to increase the service to a higher point of efficiency.

The Minnesota, Ohio, and St. Louis, the three new de luxe coaches which have been on exhibition at the recent convention of the American Electric Railway Association, have been placed in service, and a number of new cars of the same general type will be added as quickly as possible. The new coaches have been tested in spring and summer weather and now the company desires to try them under winter conditions.

The entire organization is hard at work on the new models and the street-car industry is watching Grand Rapids to note the progress being made.

In many years the cars have been painted orange and black, but, according to Louis J. DeLamarter, general manager of the company, these colors are now obsolete. There will

WITNESS BACKS  
COL. MITCHELL  
IN HIS DEFENSE

Air Officer Says He'd Organize  
General Staff as  
Colonel Would

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Capt. Robert Oldys of the air service, testifying for the defense before the Mitchell court martial today, said that as the general staff is now constituted he thought it ought to be guided by recommendations of competent air officers.

Asked how he would organize the general staff he replied: "The same as Colonel Mitchell."

He declared he had in his possession a letter written by the American Minister to Guatemala in 1923, warning of a scheme by "alien interests to establish a foothold in Central America near the Panama Canal."

The Minister, the witness said, unsuccessfully urged the Washington Government to establish an air-mail service to Central America. Actual presentation of the letter in evidence was delayed, temporarily at least, by objections from the prosecution.

**Cites Lassiter Board Report**  
Captain Oldys also quoted at length from the aviation report presented in 1923 by the Lassiter board of army officers, containing recommendations for air defense of the Philippines and Hawaii, which the witness said had been approved by the Secretary of War, but never carried into effect.

This report, he said, described the situation in the air service as "unfortunate and critical."

So many objections were interposed by the prosecution that Col. Blanton Winship, law member of the court, reminded Col. Sherman Moreland, the prosecutor, of his previous statement that he would not object to testimony intended to prove the truth of Colonel Mitchell's charges if it was offered in extenuation or mitigation.

Colonel Moreland said he must continue to object on the ground that the evidence being offered was "incompetent, irrelevant and not obtained from the best sources."

When the captain said there were no aerial air units on the Pacific coast, Major General Howze, president of the court, asked:

"Has Rockwell Field been abandoned?"

"There is a depot there," he replied. "Only a dozen officers. They test machine: turned out of the depot." The witness said he had recommended that aviators be transferred to the Pacific coast, but the general staff did not approve the recommendation.

General Howze asked him if he thought the general staff ought to be guided by his recommendations.

"The same as Colonel Mitchell," the captain said.

NEW BERTHS PROPOSED  
FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The Shipping Federation of Canada, at a meeting here, urged speedy construction of two more large berths at St. John, N. B., the chief Canadian winter port. Scheduled liner sailings from St. John this winter amount to 1,353,531 tons, compared with 1,159,925 tons last winter, with indications of further increases in 1926-27, if docking facilities are provided.

The present facilities at the winter port are already so inadequate as to necessitate much expense and delay, as well as causing moral damage to St. John, and Canadian routes, the shipping federation says.

It is planned to reproduce the pennants in their proper colors, and each car carrying the pennant will be named after the school it represents. It is thought this innovation will have a tendency to cause students to appreciate the service rendered by the company.

Mr. DeLamarter also is planning to inaugurate the de luxe type of seats in the new coaches, as well as other features of equipment. Many of the improvements embodied in the new cars were inspired by expressions of residents of Grand Rapids in the popular vote taken during the testing of the three de luxe coaches.

The effect soon will be seen, according to Mr. DeLamarter, especially in the leather seats, which seem to be most popular with street-car riders.

America's Coal Strike  
Benefits British Trade

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 10

GREAT BRITAIN'S much-depressed coal trade has received an unexpected benefit from the United States colliery walkout. The overseas demand has thus become active, not only for anthracite from Swansea, but also for bituminous and other coals from Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull and Glasgow, and prices are consequently hardening.

The new trade is chiefly for United States ports, but South America is also in the market, one Rio Janeiro firm alone having taken 75,000 tons during the past few days. Lloyds Gazette, in this connection, reports from Cardiff that 100,000 tons of shipping were taken up in 48 hours in the past week.

Gov. Shirley  
Is Added to  
State Gallery

Mr. Shattuck Presents Portrait  
of Distinguished  
Colonial Executive

A large portrait of William Shirley, Colonial Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1741 to 1749 and from 1753 to 1756, and military commander-in-chief of British armies in America, was presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts today at special unveiling exercises in the office of Governor Fuller by Henry L. Shattuck, state Representative.

The portrait, which was purchased by Mr. Shattuck in London this summer, is to be added to the already notable collection of portraits of Massachusetts colonial governors. The painting is from the brush of Thomas Hudson, a court painter and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

An address of presentation was made by Mr. Shattuck, and Governor Fuller accepted the portrait in behalf of the Commonwealth. Members of the State Art Commission and guests were present. The portrait probably will be hung in the senate reception room, where the portrait of Governor Greenhalge formerly was hung.

**Had Notable Career**  
Governor Shirley was one of the most notable of the provincial governors. He was born in England in 1693, was a student at Cambridge University, received his legal education in London at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1720. After practicing law in London for a number of years, he sailed for America to better his fortunes, landing in Boston on Oct. 27, 1731.

In 1733, Governor Belcher gave Shirley a temporary appointment as Judge of Admiralty. Subsequently he was appointed an Advocate-General of the Admiralty Court, and on May 6, 1741, he was appointed Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay as successor to Belcher.

On Sept. 11, 1749, Shirley having gone back to England, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson took office as Acting Governor. Shirley returned on Aug. 7, 1753, and resumed his office, serving until Sept. 25, 1756, when he was again to England, leaving the affairs of the Colony in the hands of Spencer Phelps as Acting Governor.

**In Expedition Against French**  
When the war of the Austrian Succession opened in Europe, Shirley found himself in command of a border province at war on the north with its powerful neighbors the French and their savage allies. He acquitted himself well in the crisis, and took such a leading and vigorous part that hostilities on the continent are frequently referred to as "Governor Shirley's War."

During the interval between the two periods of his Governorship, Shirley went to France as one of the commissioners to settle the boundaries between the North American possessions of the British and the French.

Upon Shirley's return to Boston in 1753, he was warmly welcomed, and he was named for him, and in the same year a section of the town of Groton was established as the district of Shirley. This district was incorporated in 1756 as the town of Shirley.

In 1754 Shirley led an expedition to build a fort near the headwaters of the Kennebec, to protect the portage between the Kennebec and the Chaudiere.

In presenting the portrait, Mr. Shattuck said:

"In making a gift to the Commonwealth of Shirley's portrait, may I express the hope that the remaining gaps in the collection of portraits of colonial governors may be filled, by the commissioning of portraits of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Governors Edward and Josiah Winslow of the Plymouth Colony. In addition, it is expected that the Commonwealth will shortly receive a portrait of Governor Bernard of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. There are still, however, a number of gaps in the collection. We have no portraits of Governors Carver, Bradford, Prentiss or Hinkley of the Plymouth Colony, or of Governors Thomas, Endicott, Haynes, Bellingham, Sir William Phips, Spencer Phips, Coot, Tallor or Shute of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."

**Dismissal from Service**  
It is unable to retain in Government service employees or officers who violate or encourage the violation of laws which it is the duty of the Government to enforce. Government employees who patronize bootleggers should be dismissed from the public service. The taxpayer should not be compelled to furnish employment to the enemies of the Constitution.

While we cannot agree to any policy that minimizes the responsibility and the obligation upon the Federal Government to secure obedience to the Constitution and to all federal legislation, yet we insist that each local community has equal responsibility for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

The Anti-Saloon League must and will carry on its great educational work for total abstinence and the amendment of the Constitution to repeal the laws to make it effective. We are unalterably opposed to any change in the Volstead Act designed to increase the alcoholic content of permitted beverages.

**Arraigns Nullification Move**  
We challenge the legality and patriotism of any move to nullify the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which organization, recognizing its inability to secure a repeal of the Amendment, seeks to repeal the laws to make it effective. Such a program of nullification strikes at the vitals of constitutional government.

In strengthening prohibition legislation for enforcement, we recommend: Placing prohibition agents

FULL FEDERAL  
FORCE INVOKED  
IN DRY CRISIS

Chicago Rally Adopts Resolutions  
Calling for More  
Adequate Measures

BAN ON POLITICAL  
APPOINTEES ASKED

Naming of Agents Favored  
by Wet Legislators Is Topic  
of Criticism

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Specific demand by the Anti-Saloon League of America that "The full power of the Federal Government be organized and applied to secure proper, adequate enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law" was first on the list of statements of present and future policy of the league expressed in resolutions passed by a national board of directors and presented by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel, to approximately 1500 delegates and other members at a banquet in the Sherman Hotel.

General sessions of the convention ended with this banquet but for two more days superintendents and workers' conferences are to be held. Financial methods are being discussed. There is an open conference in relation to the league financial matters. Organization, education and publicity work are to be taken up and legislative matters considered.

**Calls for "No Compromise"**  
It was announced by W. D. Upshaw (D.), Representative from Georgia, that he firmly believes the "President of the United States, judging by his past record and by his training, will enforce the Constitution and the prohibition law."

A fundamental idea prevailing at convention addresses was that there shall be no compromise with liquor traffic, and that a great world-wide campaign of education must go forward at once "to carry out America's responsibility to the world" in preserving prohibition and showing the world its manifold benefits.

The Rev. Dr. Sam Small of Washington, D. C., assistant chaplain general of the United Confederate Veterans, in an address that brought prolonged applause, declared Congress has the extraordinary duty to refuse to recognize senators and representatives from New York State and Maryland "until they take down their red flags of rebellion and get busy enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment and faithfully in their jurisdictions."

Considerable time was consumed during the addresses following the banquet to indictment of a Chicago self-styled wet newspaper for an editorial recommending nullification of the Constitution and disregard of the Eighteenth Amendment, "if you don't believe in it." One leader after another added criticism of this newspaper policy.

## PREMIER SPEAKS AT GUILDHALL

London Reacts Favorably  
to Speeches Delivered at  
Lord Mayor's Banquet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The confidence expressed in the ministerial statements at the Guildhall last night finds an echo in the general community today. Business circles in particular share Stanley Baldwin's hope that the present slight but definite revival of trade will develop, until it reaches the iron, steel and shipbuilding industries, which still await revival. Austen Chamberlain also struck a note that reverberates, when he declared that the nations of Europe will go on from Locarno to "build again the fabric of our shattered civilization and reconstitute a family of nations."

The London Times remarks: "There is real ground for the sober hope that inspires patient, constructive effort." The statement of the Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Hogg, is also regarded as important, since it indicates the Government's defense against the strong political attack which Labor is preparing in Parliament in consequence of the official withdrawal of the prosecution against the British Fascist, in which they were recently charged with larceny for holding up a van containing copies of the chief Labor organ here.

Sir Douglas Hogg absolutely denied Cabinet consideration or decision on this case, and declared that in withdrawing the larceny charge, the public prosecutor had acted solely upon the ground, shared by every competent lawyer, that on the evidence there was no case to put before the jury.

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The ancient ceremony attending the induction of London's new Lord Mayor, including a long symbolic procession through the streets, which from time immemorial has been a feast for the eyes, were carried out yesterday in wintry but sunny weather, and drew the customary great crowds.

Miniature Wembley  
The procession itself was on this occasion a sort of miniature Wembley exhibition on wheels—a pageant of empire trade. The feature was

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, address by F. D. Newbury, manager of the power engineering department of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Rooms of Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, Tremont Temple, 8.  
Address, "Florida," by Charles H. Buck, at meeting of Park Street Club, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30.  
Meeting of Credit Men's Association, Young's Hotel, dinner 8.  
Symphony Hall—Dayton Westminster Choir, 8:15.  
Jordan Hall—Denno Leedy, pianist, 8:15.  
Theaters  
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"The Creaking Chair," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Weeds," 8:15.  
Majestic—"The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," 8:15.  
Keiths—"The Rivals," 8.  
Repertory—"The Student Prince," 8:15.  
Photoplays  
Tremont Temple—"Lightnin'," 8:15.  
Fenway—"The Golden Princess," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW  
Address by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Engineering-Economics Foundation, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper  
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### AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON  
Jordan Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 17, at 8:30  
ROSAMOND YOUNG  
CHAPIN  
Soprano  
Tickets at box-office, (Mason & Hamlin piano), W. H. Luce, Mgr.

### ARMISTICE DAY NOV. 11, AT 8 P. M.

Old South  
Meeting House  
ADDRESSES by Senator William M. Butler, Congressman Edith Nourse Rogers, General Charles H. Cole and Ex-Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire in observance of the Day and looking to the approaching debate in the SENATE on this country's relation to the WORLD COURT.  
GOV. FULLER Presides MURK FREE

NEW ENGLAND  
JEWELRY  
STYLE SHOW  
and EXPOSITION  
Mechanics Bldg.  
OPENS TONIGHT  
7 P. M.  
STYLE SHOW  
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.  
Evenings—8:15 P. M.  
2000 FREE SEATS  
Daily 1 to 10 P. M.  
Admission 50c  
DIRECTION CHIEF: CAMPBELL

Australia's giant plum pudding, guarded by a kangaroo and a dodging cow, with six white horses driven by Father Christmas with a bobbed beard.  
The ceremonies culminated with the historic Guildhall banquet, with its great baron of beef and turtle soup, its city trumpeters to welcome the important guests, and other ancient rites of London's city father. The banquet is a traditional occasion for political oratory, and there was a brilliant company of ministers of the crown, diplomatic representatives and prominent men in all walks of life. There was a hint of Locarno in another Franco-German gesture, the French Ambassador, M. Fleuriot, making it a point of specially greeting the German Ambassador, Dr. Stahmer, and chatting with him for several minutes at the reception preceding the banquet.

Many Distinguished Guests  
Among the guests were the American, Spanish, Portuguese and Brazilian Ambassadors, Admiral Lord Beatty, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dean Inge. In passing the loving cup, Mrs. Baldwin, on the one side, and Austen Chamberlain on the other, drank with Dr. Stahmer. After the loyal toasts were honored, Mr. Chamberlain toasted "the ambassadors and ministers."

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "My Lord Mayor, thanks to your hospitality, I have drunk tonight a loving cup with the German Ambassador. What he and I have done this evening may our Nation do tomorrow. We will work in the spirit of Locarno that the peace of our world may be kept and civilization recover from its wounds."

The Foreign Secretary devoted himself to the events at Locarno. He was convinced that what had been done there responded to the conscious need of the whole world and would be ratified by every country, "for," he added, "no statesman would dare assume the responsibility before history of dashing from our lips the cup of hope that Locarno has presented, and no nation dare face the obloquy which would follow denial to the world in the hour of its greatest need and its deepest and profoundest hope."

AMERICAN MONEY IN PLATINUM  
LONDON, Nov. 10.—A consulting engineer representing American financiers, believed to be associated with Aldridge & Co. in New York, after an inspection of the Transatlantic platinum fields, has acquired an interest in three farms. This is the first introduction of American capital in South African platinum.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday with moderate westerly winds; the lowest temperature near 32. New England: Same as Boston and vicinity.

Official Temperatures  
(U. S. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany..... 22 Memphis..... 42  
Atlantic City..... 32 Montreal..... 30  
Boston..... 34 Antwerp..... 38  
Buffalo..... 34 New Orleans..... 50  
Calgary..... 24 New York..... 46  
Chicago..... 48 Philadelphia..... 36  
Cincinnati..... 38 Pittsburgh..... 34  
Denver..... 36 Portland, Me..... 32  
Des Moines..... 38 Portland, Ore..... 50  
Eastport..... 32 St. Louis..... 52  
Galveston..... 32 St. Paul..... 48  
Hartford..... 32 Seattle..... 48  
Havana..... 48 Tampa..... 52  
Jacksonville..... 34 Washington..... 42  
Los Angeles..... 52

High Tides at Boston  
Tuesday, 6:42 P. M. Wednesday, 7:15 A. M.  
Light all vehicles at 4:59 P. M.



Mile after mile of ever-changing  
beauty on the way to  
CALIFORNIA

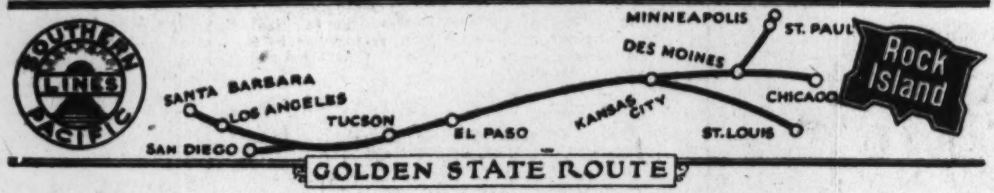
THROUGH the great states of the Mississippi Valley and into the fascinating Southwest—El Paso with romantic Old Mexico just across the Rio Grande—the land of silver and copper—quaint old Spanish Missions—Indian Reservations

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## SMALL INCOMES ARE CONSIDERED

Tax Revision Favors Man  
of Limited Means as  
Average Voter

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Stress has been laid almost wholly on the man of small income in the discussion of revised tax legislation. This is partly because he belongs to the most numerous class of voters, but largely because there is popular sympathy with the man who has little money with which to pay the heavy expenses incident to present-day living conditions.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has expressed time and again the desire to have this class taken care of and in his insistence upon lowering the surtaxes he has always been careful to explain that it was the wage earner and the man of small salary who would benefit by the resulting stimulation to business.

The Ways and Means Committee held extended public hearings, followed by a two-day executive session, at the end of which time William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, the chairman, announced that approximately 1,000,000 small income taxpayers had been relieved of the present direct payments to the Government by raising the personal exemptions, granting reductions in the lower brackets in excess of the Treasury's proposal, retention of the distinction between earned and unearned incomes for purposes of taxation and limiting the total tax reduction to \$800,000,000.

Surveys were not so much of an issue in connection with the proposed revenue bill but the Treasury plan for a reduction in the maximum rate from 20 to 40 per cent was accepted by the committee. The small incomes and retirement of the war debt, now planned to be accomplished within 25 years, were the two main features discussed and decided by the committee.

Of course this does not mean the final disposition of the matter, as the new revenue bill must make its way through both House and Senate, where it will have to encounter attacks from various quarters. As its form as proposed by Congress will have to go to the President for signature before it becomes law. It is expected that it will have the hardest sledding in the Senate. There is less indication that the Democrats in the upper House have modified their views than there is regarding prominent House Democrats.

There are, too, the insurgents and independents—there are Messrs. Borah and Norris and Shipstead, and probably half a dozen more who are likely to take a line against the Administration and to make it necessary to rewrite the bill, at least in part. The Senate committee that will have the first handling will do pretty much what Mr. Mellon wants done. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, is the chairman, and the place of Robert M. La Follette, who ranked next to him, will be filled by an Administration man.

The ranking Democrat is F. M. Simmons of North Carolina.

who is on records saying that it might take several months to reach a vote on the tax bill in the Senate. He says that the people are getting restive under so much taxation, that they are demanding relief and are entitled to it.

The tentative schedule of normal income tax rates which has been adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee, applying to the taxable income remaining after personal exemptions and other credits have been deducted, compares with the present law as follows: Committee schedule, 13 1/2 per cent of first \$4000, 3 per cent of next \$4000, and 5 per cent of remainder. The present rates are: 2 per cent on the first \$4000, 4 per cent on the next \$4000, and 6 per cent of the remainder.

The treasury requested that the personal exemptions—\$1000 for single persons, \$2500 for married persons, and \$400 for each dependent be retained, but the committee proposes to increase exemptions to \$1500 for single persons, \$3500 for married persons and to allow \$400 for each dependent under 21 years of age instead of 18 as at present. On the basis of 1924 returns the exemptions proposed by the committee would relieve about 1,500,000 persons who paid taxes that year, 50 per cent more than the committee's estimate.

## MARINE WEEK OPENS WITH AN EXPOSITION

Federal Government and  
Many Ports Take Part

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—American Marine Week began here with the opening of the exposition devoted to maritime affairs at the Anti-Aircraft Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-Second Street and the special meetings of 15 marine organizations. The purpose of marine week is to draw attention to American shipping. It will be observed throughout the country, Baltimore, Charleston, Galveston and other ports have spaces, while manufacturers, nautical publications and others also are represented. A large space is reserved for the Department of Commerce, in which models of "bell-boats," fog-horns, beacons, lights and various other appliances of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Services are on display. In another aisle, a searchlight swings back and forth, brilliantly illuminating the work of Boy Scouts, whose models of ships are on exhibit in a prize competition, the winner of which is to receive a trip to Europe on the steamship Leviathan. Two-masted schooners predominate in the boys' work, with here and there a full-rigged ship, a Spanish galleon, or the more modern yawls, clippers, and sloops. Each replica bears the troop number and the name of the boy artist who carved it. The Government's interest in the exposition has resulted in all departments having to do with nautical matters placing exhibits in the show.

RUBBER REPORTS DENIED  
THE HAGUE, Nov. 10 (AP).—Reports of direct negotiations between American interests and the Government of the Dutch East Indies for the establishment of rubber plantations there drew the statement from the Colonial Office today that nothing was known of such negotiations.

## New York Tenants Discuss Rent Policy With Landlords

Commission on Housing Opens Hearings to Determine Whether Rent Laws Be Extended

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The contest between landlords and tenants of New York City assumed definitely drawn lines when an open hearing on the New York State rent laws was called to order before the Commission on Housing and Regional Planning at the City Hall here yesterday. This hearing will last all this week.

Tenants and landlords have been invited to appear before the commission to present their respective sides of the argument. The tenants demand an extension of the rent laws; the landlords assert that the housing emergency which developed soon after the United States entered the World War no longer exists and that the laws, which expire automatically on Feb. 15, be permitted to lapse. These laws, first enacted in September, 1920, have been extended twice.

Specifically the questions of fact upon which the commission is conducting the hearings are:  
Are unjust, unreasonable and oppressive agreements now exacted from tenants under stress?  
Has the housing emergency of 1920, for the alleviation of which the rent laws were passed, abated sufficiently that they no longer constitute a menace to public health, welfare and morals?

Associations Testify  
The first session was devoted to hearing the testimony of representatives of more than 20 tenant associations from every borough of New York City. They were unanimous for an extension of the rent laws.

The conclusions of the commission will be reported to the Legislature Jan. 1. Its members are: Clarence S. Stein, chairman; Sullivan W. Jones, state architect; James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Labor; Arthur W. Brandt, Commissioner of Highways; Chauncey J. Hamlin and Oliver Cabana Jr. of Buffalo; Peter J. Kiernan of Albany, and Mrs. Sara Cinbo of New York City.

Under the rulings of the state courts and the United States Supreme Court, the rent laws have been held constitutional so long as an emergency exists.  
Under these laws an entirely new relationship was established between landlord and tenant, depriving the landlord of certain statutory rights which had been available to him.

According to the latest reports of the elections will have approximately the following representatives: 85 Democrats, which includes the Government Party; 25 Nationalists, eight Radical Democrats, five Monarchists, five Roman Catholics, four Industrial Union, the remaining members being Independent. Senator Cunha, ex-Premier and leader of the Nationalist Party, through divergencies with his directory has resigned its leadership.

## ERNEST LAPOINTE TO LEAD GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (AP).—It is assumed here that Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, will lead the Government in the House of Commons at the opening of the approaching session. He will be the senior Cabinet Minister in the House, and will have with him eight other ministers of the King's Cabinet, namely: J. A. Robb, W. R. Motherwell, Dr. H. H. King, Charles Stewart, Lucien Cannon, George Boivin, P. J. A. Cardin, and E. M. Macdonald. At the opening of the session, the Premier, Mr. King, holding the portfolio of external affairs and George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, who were defeated in the recent elections, will not be in the House.

## KENTUCKY VOTERS HELP EDUCATION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The cause of education took a stride here when the voters approved, by three to one majorities, a \$5,000,000 bond issue for improvement of Louisville's public schools and a \$1,000,000 bond issue for the University of Louisville, which claims the oldest municipal university in the United States. The city of Paducah voted four bond issues, totaling \$335,000, for improvement of schools, streets, a water main and a municipal bridge, but defeated a \$100,000 bond issue for parks.

A HAPPY idea which does away with the perplexing problem of giving suitable presents, particularly at this time of year, is to write for the Dainty Illustrated Booklet of ALLEN-BROWN'S ENG-LISH LETTERS, perfumes, Toilet Preparations and Novelties, which shows a large variety of choice and suitable gifts for men as well as for women, at prices which are moderate and for all purses. There is a gift for everybody at the Violet Nurseries. WRITE NOW for the Booklet and make an early choice.

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England

## WOMEN FOR CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Workers Propose to Keep  
Matter Before Public

RENO, Nev., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—That the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be kept before the people of the country for the next few years was indicated by Miss Margaret Owen, congressional secretary of the National League of Women Voters, and Miss Hester Hollingshead, regional secretary of the seventh district of the same organization, who spent several days here recently discussing the question with the Reno Y. M. C. A. and the Reno League of Women Voters.

"Child labor means and has always meant the gainful labor of children at unlit ages for unreasonable hours and under unwholesome conditions," said Miss Owen.  
"The term has been in use for many years and there should be no question. Legislation in the states which have enacted laws and the Congress which passed the first two federal laws on the subject plainly understood the meaning of the term as judges of the court and the general public do."

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THIS Christmas, surprise your friends with out-of-the-ordinary greeting cards. Send them something which they will keep and admire—an artistic etching or photograph.

Our cards are not machine made, but hand pulled proofs of plates. Made in folder style of deckle edge stock.

Take advantage of this opportunity to obtain 20 no-two-alike etched cards and photographs for \$2.75. Hand coloring, 75 cents extra.

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Waldorf Lunches stretch westward from Boston to Cleveland. There are more than a hundred of them in thirty-seven cities and towns—all operating under a policy which assures you of good light, refreshing ventilation, clean utensils, a choice variety of well-cooked dishes, and courteous attention to your every wish.

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## Waldorf HAMBURG STEAK

Twice daily it is cut—fresh from the tenderest portions of steer beef. Then broiled to order, basted with sweet cream butter and served with attractive vegetable combinations. A Waldorf specialty, so popular that, in Boston alone, customers are eating it at the rate of over fifty tons a year. For a hearty, satisfying meal—eat Waldorf Hamburg Steak.

Waldorf

At the Sign of the Red Apple

Menu changed Three Times a day

## MULAI HASSAN IS NEW KHALIFA

Solemn Proclamation Issued in Morocco—Honor Bestowed by de Rivera

By Special Cable  
MADRID, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced that Mulai Hassan Ben-el-Ehdi has been solemnly proclaimed Khalifa, or Sultan's representative in Spanish Morocco, by means of a dahir (Sultan's decree) read out to the assembled people. The new Khalifa addressed a telegram to the King of Spain and the Government, expressing thanks, and a congratulatory telegram has been received in reply.

Primo de Rivera bestowed the insignia of the Order of the Grand Collar of Charles III upon the Khalifa, and the Grand Vizier read out a speech on behalf of the latter terminating with a prayer that peace soon would reign in the country.

The new Khalifa is the younger of the brothers, and is the son of the late Khalifa, and traces his ancestry to Fatima, daughter of the Prophet Muhammad.

Ninety-five prominent Moors and an enormous crowd were present at the reading of the dahir and the Khalifa, and the Grand Vizier read out a speech on behalf of the latter terminating with a prayer that peace soon would reign in the country.

The President of the Directorate has handed over command of the army to General Sanjurjo, whom he describes as his companion in arms for 33 years. In a published address to the troops he extols his successor's virtues as a soldier, referring to the improved condition of their country, Spain.

By Special Cable  
TANGIER, Nov. 10.—At the invitation of Primo de Rivera several distinguished guests, including the American Ambassador and the military attaché in Madrid, also the Moroccan press correspondents, yesterday left for Tetouan to witness the installation ceremonies for Mulai Hassan.

## World News in Brief

LONDON (P)—One of London's pictures, the "Muffin Man" with a hand-bell, soon will be extinct. The "profession" has been invaded by woman, trim, neat and quick. The muffin man carries his wares on a green, baize covered board balanced on his head and tinkles a bell to attract customers. The modern sales persons are mostly young women with neat uniforms and aprons. They carry baskets on their arms in the same way that "Nell of Old Drury" carried her basket of oranges.

New York (P)—Turkey was described as a "working and promising republic with an occidental outlook" by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States high commissioner to Turkey, at a dinner given in his honor in the Hotel Commodore. Turkey's finances are sound and trade conditions there are unusually good, he declared.

Philadelphia (P)—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, and other high officers of the navy, army and marine corps, participated in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the marine corps here. Features of the celebration were the unveiling of a memorial tablet on the site of the old Tun Tavern where the marine corps was founded and a military and naval parade.

Havana (P)—The House of Representatives has passed the Labor bill under which employers must use 75 per cent of Cuban labor on the sugar plantations. The bill also provides for the inclusion of laborers in the sugar and farming industries in the provisions of the bill was lost. Sugar mills and other companies, however, will be required to have among their higher grade employees and clerks 75 per cent of Cuban nationality.

Aberdeen, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—A huge spruce tree, the seven logs of which scaled more than 25,000 feet, heard men, has been felled near South Bend, on Willapa Harbor. The butt log of the tree was 11 feet in diameter.

New York (P)—South America, because it lacks fuel for manufacturing, is the greatest field for developing America's export trade in manufactured products in the opinion of William E. Hull (R), Representative from Illinois, who with six other members of the American delegation to the Pan-American highway conference have just returned on the steamer Western World.

Portland, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—This city broke its previous bank records during October. Bank clearings for the month amounted to \$202,219,122, which was \$720,274 more than for the previous largest monthly total, in October of 1923. Building activity held up well during the month with a total of 142,000 square feet of contemplated expenditures of \$2,267,280. Of these 294 were for residences valued at \$1,210,430.

Tallahassee, Fla. (P)—Fresh water by pipe line for Key West, necessitated by Florida's immigration boom, is the ultimate object of an extraordinary session of the Legislature which will convene Nov. 17. Water now is transported to the Keys by rail. An oversight in the engineering department which caused the measure providing for a water district for Monroe County to fail of passage at the regular session is the direct cause of the special sitting.

London (P)—Queen Mary, famous for her domesticity, shows how she manages the various palaces with but very few changes of maid servants. One of the first things the royal mistress does when a new maid arrives is to start a bank account for her. Friends of the royal household consider the Queen as an example for all mistresses, whose maid servants are concerned, and there are some 30 or 40 of them. Judging the Queen purely as a woman, her friends aver, she would never be likely to come up against the servant problem as encountered by most persons owing to her thorough understanding of human nature.

Albany, N. Y. (P)—A commission, appointed at the suggestion of the recent Conference on Education and Taxation, to study the problem of financing schools in city and rural districts has been announced by Alfred E. Smith, Governor.

Butte, Mont. (P)—Inventory and appraisalment of the estate of W. A. Clark, formerly United States Senator and mine owner, filed in district court here, fixes the total value at \$47,763,508.49.

## GREECE PROJECTS QUERY OVER DEBTS

Payment of Rest of America's Loan, Basis of Settlement

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, Nov. 10.—Instructions have been dispatched to the Greek Legation at Washington, asking what basis of negotiations should be conducted in regard to the Greek debt to the United States. The Christian Science Monitor representative was told in Foreign Office circles. According to these instructions, payment of the balance of the loan by America is to form the basis for Greece to recognize its debt and to proceed to open negotiations to this effect. America's objections in justifying its failure to meet its obligations regarding the loan are accepted as baseless.

Alluding to the allegations that the loan had not been used for purchasing material in American markets as foreseen in the convention, it is affirmed that Greece has imported considerable wheat from America. The Greek Government proposes that the sums hitherto paid and to be paid by America form a loan of long duration to be reimbursed in annuities.

The Government expresses the hope that America will acknowledge the great damage caused to Greece by its failure to meet its engagement. Against this prospective credit Greece issued bank notes, it is argued, which, being left uncovered, brought about the drachma's depreciation, the high cost of living and consequently considerable misery throughout the country.

## GREECO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, Nov. 10.—The proposition to form a neutral zone along the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, after being studied by competent military authorities, has been turned down. It being considered useless and incapable of establishing tranquillity on the frontier. This, it is said by the Greeks, was proved by a similar zone between Serbia and Albania, which served as a refuge for bandits and became a source of disturbance rather than pacification.

New York (P)—The Columbia University debating team defeated the Oxford team which has been touring this country for several months. The subject debated was "Resolved: That the United States should recognize the Soviet Government of Russia." Columbia had the negative side.

Chicago (P)—The American Legion's goal of 1,000,000 members will be reached early next year, Col. John R. McGuire, National Commander, has announced. She was selected from among 500 contestants in Canton.

Seattle, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Chinese audiences are becoming just as critical of their operas as Americans are of theirs, according to Miss Mon Sue Fawn, who is on the way from Canton to San Francisco to play the leading role in a Chinese opera company. She was selected from among 500 contestants in Canton.

Constantinople (P)—The Government organ advocates the addition of Sunday, instead of Friday, as the day of rest in Turkey. The idea is to bring Turkey into line with the Western powers and also avoid the loss of two days weekly, as both Friday and Sunday have been rest days.

Vera Cruz, Mexico (P)—The Federal District Court has denied a permanent injunction to merchants who have been fined and their establishments ordered closed by the state authorities for failure to comply with the labor law compelling the employment of a certain percentage of Mexican nationals.

New York (P)—Under gray skies and accompanied by the colorful pageantry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, laid the cornerstone for the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Of the \$15,000,000 which will be required for completing the cathedral, \$5,000,000 was raised last spring.

New York (P)—Under gray skies and accompanied by the colorful pageantry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, laid the cornerstone for the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Of the \$15,000,000 which will be required for completing the cathedral, \$5,000,000 was raised last spring.

Foonchow, China (P)—American mission schools started auspiciously and apparently will not be violently opposed this school year. Enrollment in one American middle school reached its limit a week before the opening date. The Students' Union has made a strong effort to organize a student army in all schools, declaring that it was not the intention to arm but only to prepare for future emergencies.

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Street Floor, Balcony

Street Floor, Balcony

Street Floor, Balcony

Street Floor, Balcony

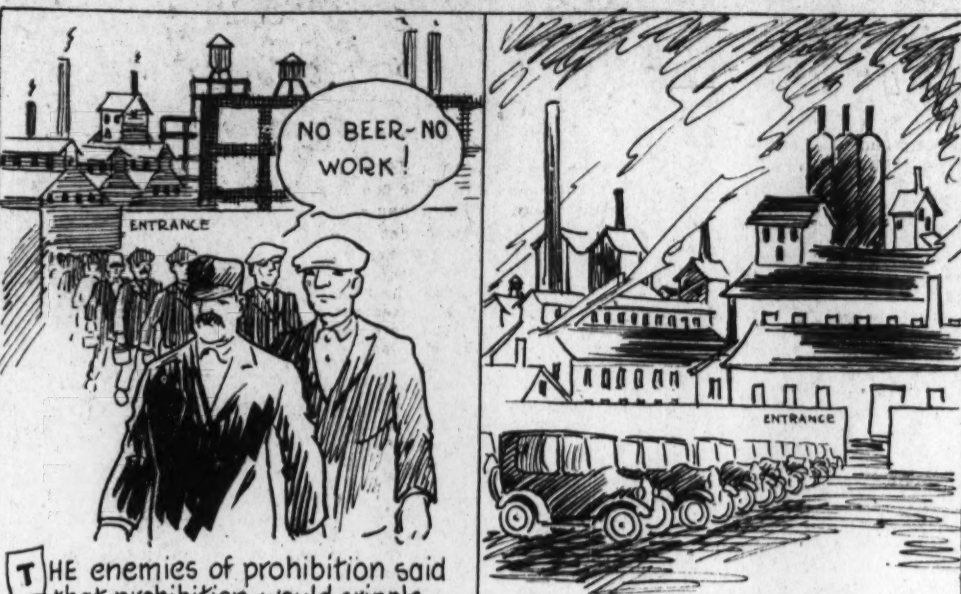
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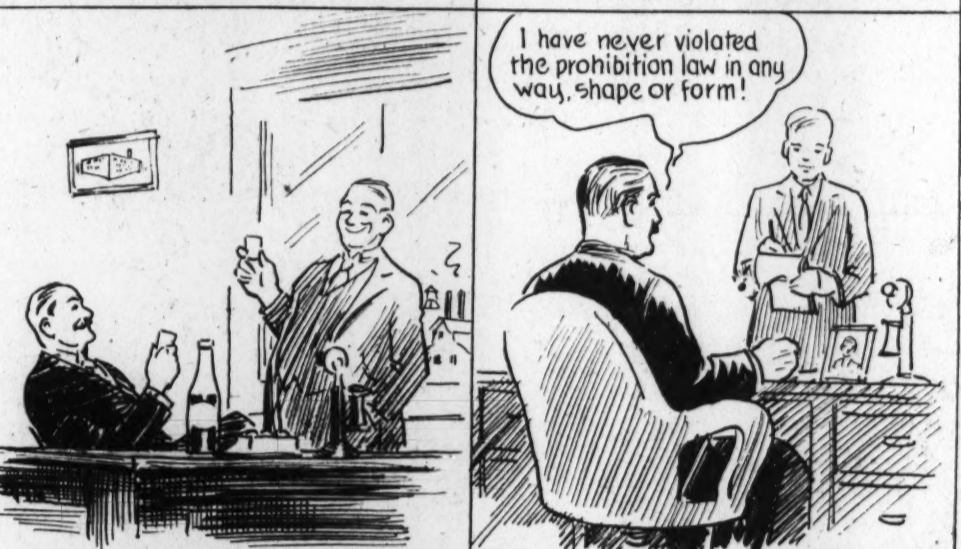
Street Floor, Balcony

## Anti-Prohibition Failures



THE enemies of prohibition said that prohibition would cripple industry—that the workingman would not work without his beer—

BUT American prosperity has completely exploded that theory.



Now it is being said that the people who praise prohibition for what it is doing to improve social and industrial conditions, do not obey the law themselves—

BUT this, too, is being effectively disproved by business men, educators, and professional people throughout the country.

Cartoon by Carmack

## IRISH REPORTED AS APATHETIC

Ordinary Citizen Is Said to Be Tired of the Boundary Question

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—Every few weeks during the past six months the public has been told exactly what will be in the report of the Irish Boundary Commission. The point, however, is that no two versions agree, and also that every conceivable solution has been put forward. This has not escaped attention, and it is significant that not one of the alleged "findings" has caused any angry outburst.

The truth is that the ordinary man in the streets is tired of the subject. It is believed that agitators will spring up and for their personal aggrandizement attempt to rouse party and sectarian feelings when the actual findings, which will have the force of law, are published, but if present indications are trustworthy the bulk of the people in both North and South Ireland will merely shrug their shoulders.

Indifference as to the fate of Fermanagh and Tyrone is apparent in Dublin, where the business men have troubles enough at the present time, and the banks are bringing pressure to bear on them to reduce their overdrafts. Most of them would not worry if the present customs frontier was hardly altered. Even those people who are more anti-North than anti-partition are inclined to let sleeping dogs lie.

A good deal will depend on the method of presenting the report and

the moment chosen to break the news. The three commissioners, Mr. Justice Feetham, John McNeill, the Irish Free State Minister of Education, who has pressed the claims of the South, and J. R. Fisher, the Belfast editor, who was nominated by the British Government to act as the representative of the North, seem to have worked in harmony all through the protracted inquiry, although their approach to the situation has been from widely different angles. They have, no doubt, not overlooked the fact that they can by their presentation of the findings insure a peaceful acceptance or provoke a wild outburst that may cause further disruptions in the country.

Everyone hopes and believes that there will be no bad reactions, that the findings will be just and equitable, and that they will be accepted in that spirit by leaders in the North as well as in the South. The inhabitants who are to be transferred from the Free State to Northern Ireland and from Northern Ireland to the Free State appear at the moment to be those only who are really deeply interested in the decision.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## NATURE LOVERS SAVE 2300-YEAR-OLD CEDAR

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10 (P)—

Washington's 2300-year-old cedar tree has been spared the ax through the generosity of nature lovers of this State. It stands 200 feet high, is 58 feet in circumference, and 18.4 feet in diameter.

The Washington Natural Parks Association raised \$2000 by popular subscription to buy the monarch, to gether with 20 of its companions, which stand 25 miles from here. The land occupied by the grove will be set aside as a state park.

NEW GENERAL BAKING HEAD William Delinger, formerly president of General Baking Company, has been elected chairman of the General Baking Corporation.

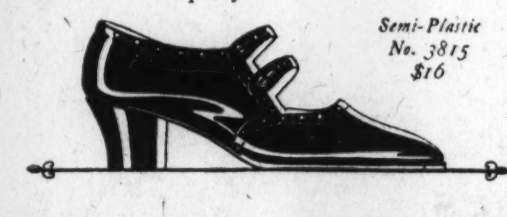
Catherine Cannon INCORPORATED Boylston St. and Mass Ave., Boston

After church, theatre or the concert come and enjoy a delicious college ice or an ice cream soda. You might like to try our waffles and creamed chicken.

## PLASTIC SHOES

THERE is no mystery in the true comfort which Plastic Shoes give to the wearer. This comfort is not achieved by any secret construction. It is the result of a perfectly logical study of the structure of the human foot. This study discloses that the action of the muscles of the arch must not be restricted. We make the Plastic Arch flexible to meet this need. A very important feature, but only one of the reasons why Plastics will give you true comfort.

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## RUMANIA OPENS DEBT FUNDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMERICA

Italian Conferences Continue—Russia, Yugoslavia and Greece Yet to Make Formal Proposals—Last Two Expected to Seek Adjustment Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Negotiating just begun with the Rumanian delegation for funding of its debt to the United States of \$46,508,661, brings the list of nations which have formally approached the American Government on the question of debt repayment almost to the full number of debtors. Only Russia, Yugoslavia, and Greece have not yet come forward with formal proposals for debt adjustment.

From the first nothing is expected; Yugoslavia has opened the question informally through its Minister in Washington as a preliminary to regular conferences, and it is reported that the Greek loan will be taken up in the near future between the American Debt Funding Commission and Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister to the United States.

For the first time the American Debt Funding Commission is carrying forward two negotiations simultaneously. As the Italian conferences entered the second week, with no indications that terms acceptable to both countries had yet been reached, the Rumanian delegation headed by N. Titulesco, Rumanian Minister at London, met the American Debt Funding Commission and declared its "firm intention of reaching a settlement which will allow Rumania to pay her debt to the United States Government" to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.

## Trade Situation

After paying courtesy calls on Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the American Debt Funding Commission, the first joint meeting was held. The Rumanian delegation was assured by Mr. Mellon that every consideration would be given in the effort to reach "an amicable settlement fair to both nations."

No time has been set for the next joint meeting of the two commissions, but the members of the American commission are studying data bearing on Rumania's capacity to pay. According to information received here, although Rumanian finances are in a generally sound state, the unsatisfactory state of the grain export trade and of agriculture generally, caused partially by Russian and American competition in world markets, will preclude large payments in the next few years.

In an effort to revive the Rumanian produce market as an important

factor in the national wealth, export duties have been reduced on grain and other products. Approximately 60,000 tons of sugar will be available for export this year. Oil, beet sugar, and wheat are the principal products upon which Rumania relies for much of its internal revenue, and the condition in these three commodities is represented as an important factor in national "capacity to pay."

## Rumanian Delegation

The personnel of the Rumanian delegation follows: N. Titulesco, Rumanian Minister at London, president of the delegation; Eftimie Antonesco, counselor of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, vice-president of the delegation; Emil Giann, director general of public debt, Ministry of Finance; V. Slavescu, director, Credit Industrial Company; D. Ciotiri; Victor Baradulesco, sub-director of credit bank, and Savel Radulesco.

The American Debt Funding Commission continued its session after the Rumanian delegation departed, engaged on consideration of the Italian negotiations which are in a critical stage. Although no one can be found who will officially predict either success or failure for the present parleys, it is known that there is still a wide gap between the tentative offers of the Italian commission and the demands of the American commission.

While it can still be said that no formal proposal has been laid before the full membership of the American commission, it is known that several tentative propositions have been drawn up, none of which is considered acceptable from the American viewpoint.

## Boycott Asked of Warlike Press

British Labor Leader Would Taboo Papers Which Stir Up Hatred

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10.—"One of the greatest steps that can be taken by any civilized community is to see that not one penny of profit is made on the manufacture of armaments. If when war comes there is a call for the sacrifice of the human, we must compel a sacrifice of the material." This was stated at the No More War meeting here, by Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, and one of the most rising of the younger Labor leaders.

It exemplifies the growing tendency in Great Britain of Labor to abandon the support of the discredited "conscientious objector" who had refused military service even to defend his country, and to seek instead for sounder and more effective methods of discouraging war. In this connection, Mr. Bevin also touched upon what the press can do. "I appeal," he said, "to all lovers of peace to boycott the type of press everlastingly stirring up hate."

"It is criminal to allow the spirit of hatred, to the tune of millions of copies daily, to go into people's houses. . . . Bring down the circulation of the hate press by half and send up the circulation of those newspapers and periodicals that stand for peace, and you will broadcast hope throughout Europe."

## CLUBS LOSE LICENSES FOR VIOLATING LAW

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, announced today that he had revoked the licenses of the Coolidge Republican Club, 115 Dartmouth Street, and of the International Sporting Club, Inc., 9 Merchants Row, for alleged violation of the prohibition laws.

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Most Remarkable Values—Values That Will Interest You. We Will Close Out the Entire Warehouse Stock at a Great Sacrifice.

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## French War Debt Annulment, in Part, Asked by Organization

Massachusetts Patriotic Body Refers to "Common Cause" in Resolution

Annulment of part of the French war debt by the United States, including at least those sums representing supplies placed at France's disposal in the common cause, is sought by the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs in a resolution unanimously adopted on the eve of Armistice Day by its state council.

Containing that a "considerable part of what France is said to owe the United States is in repayment for supplies sent them before we were able to send them in substantial numbers, and it therefore represents our principal contribution," the federation will petition the United States Government for early action in canceling these parts of the debt.

The Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs is an organization designed to bring together "for closer co-operation and greater efficiency, organizations and individuals interested in social and economic problems, and state and national legislation."

The full text of its French debt resolution was made public by Charles F. Cogswell, president; A. D. Macdonald, treasurer, and J. Calder Gordon, executive director, following a meeting of the state council yesterday. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, the Republic of France is today staggering under debts amounting to more than 400,000,000,000 francs incurred in the prosecution of an unprovoked war, which was also our war, and in repairing the enormous damage to her country wrought by the armies of the world, including our own, and

"Whereas, the people of France have been unable to recover from the ex-enemy governments the reparation for such destruction promised by the terms of the armistice, which our Government not only agreed to but formulated, and

"Whereas, the money of France, seven years after the war, is depreciated to nearly a fifth of its former value, so that all that the French people have saved and invested in bonds and savings accounts before the war, and all that they loaned to their Government for carrying on the war has already lost nearly four-fifths of its value, while our investors have profited enormously from the increasing value of their investments, and

"Whereas, the French people today are taxed to fully 20 per cent of their total income, or nearly double the heavy percentage now prevailing in the United States, and their Government finds itself unable to meet its obligations, and

"Whereas, the Government of the United States, in its attitude toward the French people, has shown a lack of sympathy and consideration for the suffering and distressed people of France, and

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ing the year thereafter before we were able to send them in substantial numbers, and it therefore represents our principal contribution to the prosecution of the war during the greater part of the period of our participation, in which time hundreds of thousands of their youth were mutilated and killed, while our troops were being mobilized and trained, and

"Whereas, it is not inappropriate that we should bear the expense of the supplies which we placed at the disposal of the French Army in those still remembered years 'for the purpose of more effectively providing for our national security and defense and prosecuting the war,' which Congress declared to be the purpose of the loans and credits that it authorized for the purchase of such supplies (Acts of April 24 and Sept. 24, 1917),

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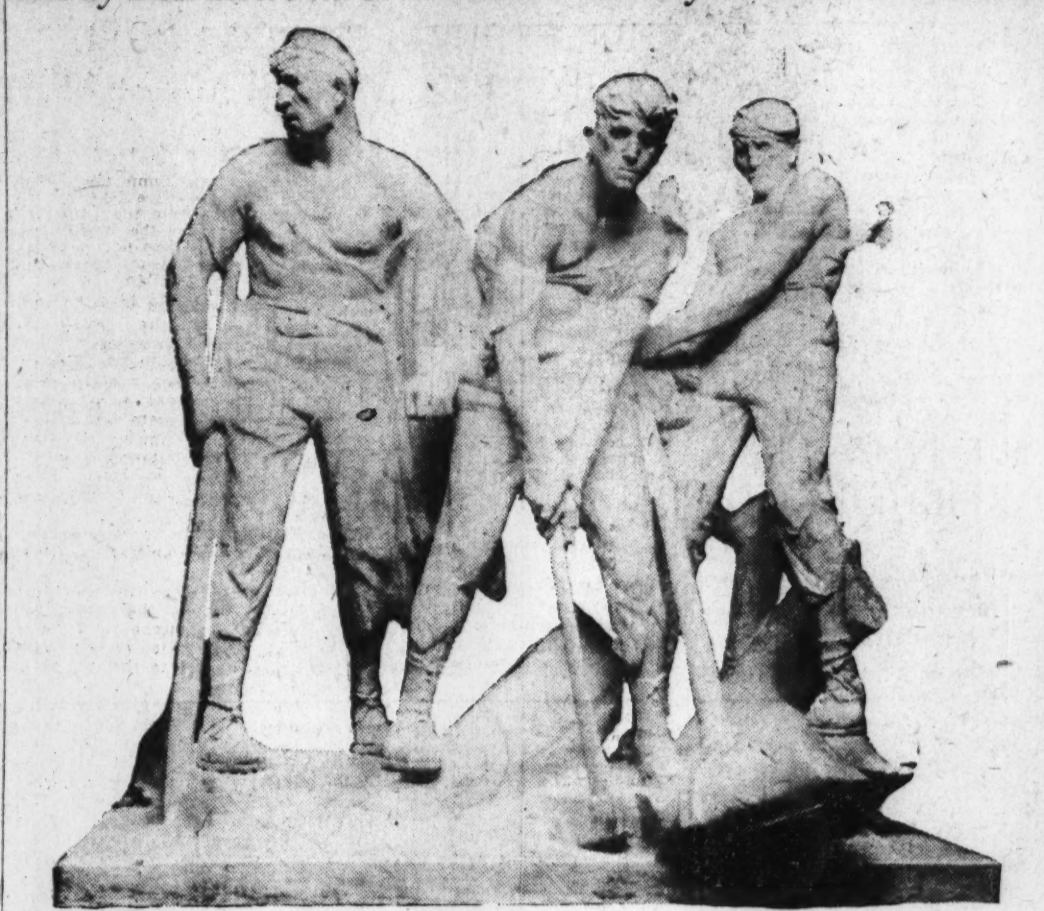
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## Sturdy Characters in Great Maine Industry Preserved in Bronze



"The Last Drive," by Charles P. Tefft, is soon to be unveiled on the lawn adjoining the Bangor Public Library.

## CHANGE URGED IN VOTE PLAN

Recent Election Gives Rise to Suggestions for Charter Revision

Comment, study and criticism which the recent election events have drawn to the Boston City Charter bring to light two problems upon which political observers center their discussion: The method of nominating and electing the mayor, city council and school committee, and the power of the mayor to direct and control legislation in the city council.

Comments on methods of nomination and election divide into several groups: there are those favoring retention of the present "non-partisan" system; others suggesting a return to the ordinary primary with two candidates in the mayoral election; others favoring the present system, but with a change in the method of electing the city council; and still others favoring a change to a proportional representation, or some other plan developed in large measure in political science laboratories, and many other groups each of which has some particular plan of its own.

Particularly, critics feel that there should be some method whereby candidates for places in the city government should present before the formal qualifications the ability to get 3000 registered voters to sign their petitions for nomination for mayor, 200 for the school committee, or 300 in a ward for the city council.

In advocating proportional representation as a method of reform, George H. McCaffrey, secretary of the Good Government Association, in a recent statement, points out that in 1885 the plurality system was substituted for the majority system. The former is defective, he says, in that it permits and usually results in, minority control, gerrymandering, and vicious campaign methods. It is likewise, he says, a substitute for the "one-man show" and as a substitute proportional representation, in use at present, Mr. McCaffrey says, by 200,000 people, is proposed. The system which he advocates is very similar to preferential voting, and allows the voter to elect his second choice on the ballot.

Like the Australian ballot 35 years ago, Mr. McCaffrey concludes, the chief recommendations of proportional representation are its soundness and fairness. To reform the present system whereby the Mayor may veto legislation voted by the city council, John A. McCormack, state senator from the Third Suffolk District, South Boston and Lower Dorchester, said that he intends to file with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate a bill giving the Council the right to pass resolutions or ordinances over the Mayor's veto.

Mr. McCormack objects to the absolute power of the Mayor as an undemocratic and non-representative, and he advocates that there be vested in the council a real legislative power. "The new City Council," he said, "has a great opportunity to render real public service, and I feel confident that the personnel is such that he intends to file with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate a bill giving the Council the right to pass resolutions or ordinances over the Mayor's veto."

WOOD HEEL WORKERS WANT CHARTER BACK  
HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special).—At a mass meeting of the wood heel makers of the shoe industry, the Haverhill Protective Union held last night a meeting to discuss the proposed charter for the city of Haverhill. The union headquarters for a return of its charter, Organizer Joseph C. Goyette, placed in charge of the affairs of the local when the union officers revoked the charter, presided at the meeting.

## Life of Maine Lumberman Depicted in Bronze Figures

"The Last Drive," the Work of Charles P. Tefft, Is Soon to Be Dedicated at Bangor as Memorial to Luther H. Pierce, a Pioneer Lumberman of the East

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 10 (Special).—When the last log passes from the main boom, and when the last vestige of evidence reminding one of the lumbering operations on the Penobscot River have disappeared, there will remain a work of art to remind future generations of a once thriving industry, and to immortalize the sturdy men who made that industry possible.

This is the bronze group, "The Last Drive," by Charles P. Tefft, soon to be dedicated to the memory of Luther H. Pierce of Bangor, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the east. Mr. Tefft's heroic design, representing the breaking of a log jam, and depicting the perils these men were ever subjected to, was done with the approval and co-operation of "old timers," men who knew the life of the lumbermen because they had lived it. Mr. Tefft himself knew well of what he depicted, for he was born and reared in the locality through which these waters flow.

As a boy playing along the river front, the sculptor became familiar with the men who drove, boomed and rafted the logs that later were towed and skulled down along to the mills. He early became impressed with the various types of men at work. Riding on log rafts, he learned how they handled the heavy and the pick-pole.

## JEWELRY EXHIBIT AND PAGEANT OPENS AT MECHANICS BUILDING

Precious Gems, Artistry in Metal Wares, and Display of Manufacturing Methods Combine in Making First Annual Event of Much Interest to Public

New England's first jewelry exposition, combining a business convention with a public display, promises to be of great importance to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and the public, will open this evening at Mechanics Building.

The exposition is being conducted by the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Jewelers' Association in conjunction with the retailers' association of the other four New England states. These groups are endeavoring to make this initial affair one that will be a complete success and pave the way for a much larger show next year.

The display of this assortment of the jeweler's art, in conjunction with the annual convention, is to acquaint the public with the latest and finest products of manufacturing skill that can be obtained in the retail stores in every city and town. Every gift that is of the latest style and design will be shown at the booths.

YALE DEAN TO SPEAK BEFORE NORTHEASTERN  
Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, will address the students of Northeastern University at a meeting to be held in Jordan Hall tomorrow noon. The student bodies of both the school of engineering and the school of business administration will attend.

Along the upper waters, in later years, he learned of the rips and rapids where booming logs ran wild in the foaming waters, and, where, on hidden ledges, great jams developed. He knew the character of the men who either volunteered or were sent to open up the channel.

One can hardly look upon the group, into the faces of these strong-hearted of the Maine woods and rivers, without expressing admiration for their type. The group, consisting of three figures, nine feet high and weighing three tons, rests upon a granite plinth, the weight of which is 20 tons. In front of this is a large fountain bowl, representing the river, and into which actually flows water from the Penobscot, down which the men, whom these characters represent, drove logs. On either side of the plinth are granite steps leading to the rear where one may have an excellent view from that point.

Located on the lawn, adjoining the public library, with its walks and hedges, it is destined to become one of the show places of the city, not only for Maine people, but for people of other states, because it is a unique adventure in sculpture, the only design of its kind in the United States.

A working model of the school will be in operation at the exposition, and samples of the work done will be shown by the free repairing of watches.

The complete story of white gold from the alloy to the finished product, showing all stages, will be displayed by David Belais, Inc., of New York.

One of the most elaborate displays will be made by the International Silver Company of Meriden, Conn. This display will occupy three spaces and will show the complete flatware, silverware and hollowware lines. Very elaborate table settings will be arranged also in this exhibit.

Style Show Pageant  
The style show pageant, the big feature of the week, starting tomorrow night, will be conducted on the stage and the runway, which runs around the entire balcony. Sixty girls, gowned in the latest styles, will parade and display the latest and most unique jewelry.

## HIGHER SCHOOL AGE LAW ASKED

State Child Labor Committee Indorses Stand of Superintendents

Proposals to raise the present sixth-grade requirement for an employment certificate to an eighth-grade requirement, or an equivalent, and allow a child of 14 years to withdraw from the regular full-time schools on completion of the sixth grade if he attends a co-operative or continuation school on half time (half time at school and half time at work) until the age of 16 years, were indorsed by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, at a meeting held in the office of the committee at 6 Beacon Street yesterday.

The resolution expressing approval and support of recommendations made by a special committee of the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association, relating to a higher educational qualification for going to work in gainful occupations and the establishment of half-time continuation schools.

Laws of Other States  
The Child Labor Committee points out that 15 states have a higher school-grade requirement for working papers than Massachusetts, and that half-time continuation schools are operating successfully in Wisconsin. It also calls attention to the fact that 40 per cent of the children now entering employment in Massachusetts have gone no farther than the sixth grade of school. Grafton D. Cushing is president of the committee.

Child-labor reform is comprehensive not merely of the prevention and prohibition of premature, excessive or unsuitable work, but of the securing of proper, intelligent guidance into, and help in proper adjustment to, occupational life.

This organization believes that the people should not be urged to support this or that measure, however well intentioned, but to look to the end in view, on the basis of sentiment alone, but subscribe to a policy and program of research which need not be, and indeed should not be, exclusively legislative.

## PUBLIC WELFARE FUND APPROVED

Boston Council Provides \$180,000 to Continue Work

Transfer of \$180,000 to the overseers of the public welfare was unanimously approved by the Boston City Council at its meeting last night. The work of this department has increased so much recently that even this transfer will not last into mid-December, when unexpected departmental balances will have to be drawn on to complete the year. The \$180,000 was made up of \$100,000 available from an unexpected saving in interest charges on municipal loans in anticipation of taxes; \$70,000 from the soldiers' relief department, where disbursements have decreased in the last month; and \$10,000 from the institutions department.

The council rejected an order which was to grant a release of a sewerage easement to John T. Hordford.

Several councilmen-elect accepted the invitation of George F. Gilbo, the only member of the present body re-elected, to attend yesterday's session. The visitors were Timothy F. Donovan, Ward 1; Seth F. Arnold, Ward 4; Henry Parkman Jr., Ward 7; William G. Lynch, Ward 7; John F. Dowd, Ward 8; Walter J. Freely, Ward 10; Herman L. Bush, Ward 12; Thomas W. McMahon, Ward 15; and Frederick E. Dowling, Ward 21. Councilman Gilbo, presiding at the session through the courtesy of President Moriarty.

## PROCEEDINGS ON SHOE PACT ARE WITHHELD

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special).—The first meeting of the committee representing the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, for the purpose of negotiating a new working agreement for the control of the shoe industry here, was held yesterday afternoon. It was stated at the close of the meeting that it had been decided not to give out to the public the business of the negotiations are completed and a peace pact agreed upon by both parties.

Following his dismissal of the case of the General Outdoor Advertising Company, Inc., against the Massachusetts Public Works Commission, Judge James A. Lowell, in the Federal District Court yesterday, withdrew from the case two weeks for further hearing.

## REHEARING ORDERED IN BILLBOARD CASE

Notice, warning drivers to readjust defective headlights, was issued yesterday by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Goodwin's inspectors have been instructed to stop every driver, whose lights do not conform to the law, to point out the defects, and give the driver a pamphlet containing instructions as to proper adjustment.

The advertising company recently filed a bill in equity seeking to restrain the public works commission from putting in effect Massachusetts' statute limiting the use of billboard advertising.

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Hotel Men of Area Hold Meeting at Springfield  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special).—Proposals to give wider publicity to New England through newspaper advertising, folders, maps and other means met with approval at the annual meeting of the New England Hotel Association in Hotel Worthy.

A program put forth by Frank Cantwell of the Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport, at the meeting in Manchester, N. H., Oct. 24, was discussed, and detailed plans will be worked out at a directors' meeting soon, when the subject of winter sports will come up for special attention.

A report dealing with the financial side showed increased business done by the member hotels over last year. The business meeting followed a luncheon given to the members by James T. Brown, manager of Hotel Worthy.

C. Hall of Hotel Somerset, Boston, was re-elected president of the association. Other officers follow: Frank Cantwell, vice-president; Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport; Atherton D. Converse, treasurer; Toy Town, Winchester, Mass.; Herbert G. Summers, secretary; Charles Hotel, Boston. New directors chosen today are Fred Carter, Eagle Hotel, Concord, N. H., and Clifford Perkins, Heublin, Hartford.

WILLIAMS MONOPOLY TO BE INVESTIGATED  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special).—In response to the growing tendency at Williams College for a small group of undergraduates to assume practically all the important extra-curricular positions, the student council has appointed a committee to investigate the situation.

Twice before the council has made attempts to solve the problem, each time without success. This time the committee will attempt to formulate a plan which will give to Williams men general participation in extra-curricular activities which they now enjoy in athletics, under the "athletics for all" policy.

YALE DEAN TO SPEAK BEFORE NORTHEASTERN  
Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, will address the students of Northeastern University at a meeting to be held in Jordan Hall tomorrow noon. The student bodies of both the school of engineering and the school of business administration will attend.

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## MASSACHUSETTS DRY LAW GAIN REPORTED AT CHICAGO RALLY

Mr. Forgrave Cites Marked Improvement in Public Sentiment and Enforcement Since Adoption of State Code in Last Year's Referendum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Massachusetts has been making rapid progress in recent months toward a better public sentiment for and a better enforcement of national prohibition, it is declared in the report of a statewide survey of conditions there made by William R. Forgrave, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts.

The report was presented to the convention here of the Anti-Saloon League of America. It presents specific facts about accomplishments of prohibition, but states that "there have been a very marked improvement in this condition since adoption of the state enforcement code last November, which went into effect a month later."

Statistics and some of the conclusions were taken from the recent report of Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston, it was announced by Mr. Forgrave, who presented the survey.

**Ten Hospitals Eliminated**  
The Washington Home and three small institutions are the only survivors of the list of two large institutions and 42 private hospitals for inebriates in Massachusetts in the pre-prohibition period, the report states. "Hence figures of admission to Washington Home, often quoted as evidence that prohibition is a failure, do not show this but represent the gathering of patients by one hospital for alcoholics from a territory formerly served by several hospitals."

"From the state Supreme Court and the Governor to the last police officer there is evidence of an awakening sense of public service. The turning point came election day, Nov. 4, 1924, when a state enforcement code was adopted by the people on a referendum vote by a majority of over 8000."

"A somewhat similar code had been defeated two years previously by over 102,000 majority, in spite of the fact that the wets would have had no belief that sentiment had grown against prohibition and its enforcement during that period. Such a victory has given encouragement to every believer in prohibition or law enforcement."

**Dry Officials Elected**

"In the same election a 'bone dry' Governor, in the person of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, was elected. Events have transpired rapidly the last 12 months and we now have two dry United States Senators compared with none before; at least 11 of our 16 Congressmen are dry as compared with eight of the 16 previously. Great gains have also been made in connection with the reorganization of the federal prohibition unit."

"Arrests for drunkenness before prohibition were steadily mounting in Boston and in the State of Massachusetts, reaching their climax in 1917 when 73,385 persons were arrested in Boston and 129,455 in Massachusetts."

"In no prohibition year have there been as many arrests as the smallest number of the pre-prohibition years beginning with 1912."

"In the first five months of 1924, after the new state enforcement law went into effect, there were 753 fewer arrests for drunkenness in Boston than in the corresponding five months of 1923."

"The population of Massachusetts penal institutions continues to be much smaller than in the non-prohibition years."

"Four county jails were closed between Sept. 1920 and Sept. 1924. Recently a statement was given currency in the Massachusetts press to the effect that Massachusetts' jails are greatly overcrowded. In reply to this report Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction for Massachusetts, says:

"The population in adult penal institutions in Massachusetts in 1910 was 3583; in 1920 this had been reduced to 1028."

"At a session of the juvenile court held Sept. 26, 1924, in the Pemberton Square Courthouse, Boston, presided over by District Attorney O'Brien the comment was made by representatives of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant charities and by Mr. O'Brien himself that crime among those of juvenile age was decreased materially. The Family Welfare Society made a survey in 1923 of 48 families that had been brought to its attention previous to 1919, chiefly because of troubles brought on by intemperance. Fourteen of the 48 families and 16 of the 59 drinkers in these families had stopped drinking after the advent of prohibition."

A statement showing improved health conditions was included.

**Basis of Comparison**

"Statistics of alcoholism cases in the City Hospital before and during prohibition are no comparable be-

cause of changing methods in dealing with admission," continued the report. "There was a sharp decrease in the number of alcoholic patients in the period 1918 to 1920. The number suddenly nearly doubled in 1921 and again in 1922. Inquiry elicited the fact from hospital authorities that beginning with 1921 every alcoholic patient presented at the door of the hospital was admitted. This was formerly not the case with patients obviously not in a dangerous condition."

"Admissions in 1922 showed only a small increase over 1922, but in 1924 there were 351 fewer alcoholic admissions than in 1923. In 1918 there were 170 almshouses in Massachusetts, in 1924 but 138. The old almshouses have been converted into private farm buildings, barracks for state patrol, country clubs, etc. The population of almshouses in 1917 was 10,538; in 1924 it was 7800."

**Lack of Law a Handicap**  
"Statistics used in this survey cover the first 5½ years of national prohibition, which time Massachusetts did not have a complete state enforcement code. Honest state and local officials were, therefore, handicapped in their enforcement activities, and careless officials found in this same handicap an excuse for inactivity. There has been a very marked improvement in this condition since the adoption of the state enforcement code last November, which went into effect in December, 1924."

"It should also be noted that the greatest increases over the lowest prohibition record occur during 1921 and 1922, but the increases, if any, in 1923 and 1924, and to date in 1925, have been small, and in many instances an actual decrease has been shown."

## W. C. T. U. PLANS BORDER MEETING

Texas Leader Says Mexico Will Welcome Conference With States

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 10 (Special).—On her return from the state meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Claude de Van Wate, re-elected state president of the organization, authorized the following statement:

"One of the most forward movements of the prohibition forces will be the perfecting of plans for a border conference in Brownsville, Tex., probably in the latter part of December. This movement is to be arranged and financed by the World's W. C. T. U., of which Miss Anna A. Gordon is president. Texas will act as hostess for the conference. Other states will be invited to send delegates."

"Mexico is making great progress for national prohibition, the President, Señor Calles, having expressed himself decidedly upon a prohibition policy. Governmental officials, missionaries, temperance societies of Mexico, federal and local prohibition enforcement officers; W. C. T. U. organizations and Government officials of Texas will attend the Brownsville conference."

The object of the meeting is announced as twofold: First to demonstrate a purpose of co-operation with a sister nation in trying to eliminate the drink traffic, and second, to outline a better plan to cope with rum runners and smugglers and clean up the border line."

Mrs. Watts thinks that Mexico will enthusiastically welcome a border conference for such a purpose and points out that the Government has already gone so far as to close the Brownsville-Matamoros Bridge at 8 p. m., because of complaints from this side as to conditions in Matamoros.

## FARMERS TO DISCUSS GENERAL CONDITIONS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).—A thorough

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## FULL FEDERAL FORCE URGED BY DRYS AT CHICAGO RALLY

(Continued from Page 1)

under civil service; deportation of aliens convicted of violating the prohibition law; a law divesting intoxicating liquors of their legal status, whether manufactured or possessed before or after the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect; a law making it a felony to forge prohibition permits or to use such forged permits; a statute authorizing the President to use designated ships and officers of the navy to prevent liquor smuggling; and their use is similarly authorized in the suppression of other forms of lawlessness; a nominal tax on cereal beverages and industrial alcohol; continuation of the appropriation for posters for law observance and enforcement, and any other legislation necessary to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

The president of the American Farm Congress, formerly the International Farm Congress, is Judge W. K. James of St. Joseph, Mo. W. I. Drummond, Kansas City, is chairman of the board of governors.

## ASK 10,000-ACRE REDWOOD GROVE

Conservationists Project Valuable Reservation in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (Staff Correspondence).—A great Redwood Forest Reservation, comprising approximately 10,000 to 12,000 acres and representing a valuation of several million dollars, is contemplated in plans outlined and approved by the council of the Save the Redwoods League at its annual meeting here. Announcement to this effect is made by Dr. John C. Merriam of Washington, D. C., president of the league, and Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco, chairman of the board of directors.

The grove, intended to be of national significance and character, will be located, according to the plan, at the junction of the South Fork and Eel rivers at Dyerville, Humboldt County, and will comprise the major portion of the watershed of Bull Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the Eel. At the same meeting, the league's council indicated its support of plans for preserving from 700 to 1000 acres on the Smith River, near Crescent City, in Del Norte County, including a tract of redwood timber along the new state highway in the famous Mill Creek Flat at the junction of Mill Creek and the Smith River.

Toward the realization of the larger Redwood reservation at Dyerville, the league already has a fund in excess of \$750,000 to be utilized toward the purchase of portions of the Dyerville Flats and also a portion of the Bull Creek Flat. Lumbermen say that the average density of the timber here reaches the maximum known in these forests.

The owner of this timber, the Pacific Lumber Company, one of the largest operating concerns in the lumber industry is co-operating with the Save the Redwoods League in order to determine a fair valuation at which this area can be purchased and taken over for public use. Conferences to this end between officials of the league and the company are now taking place.

A finance committee has been appointed to represent the league in handling pledges and funds. It consists of Mr. Grant and William H. Crocker, San Francisco banker; Duncan McDuffie and John C. Sperry of Berkeley and Robert G. Sproul, vice-president and controller of the University of California.

The committee appointed to negotiate with the lumber company includes Col. Henry S. Graves, former chief of the United States Forestry Service and now provost of Yale University and dean of its forestry school; Prof. Walter Mulford, head of the department of forestry, University of California; Maj. David T. Mason, who for a number of years has been directing the reforestation plans of the lumber interests in Mendocino and Humboldt counties, is participating in the negotiations.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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## STOCK IS FATTENING IN NEBRASKA FIELDS

Corn Too Cheap to Harvest—Hogs Get Benefit

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Inclement weather, a scarcity of corn huskers and an unsatisfactory market price for corn have brought about an unusual condition. More than half of the corn fields, according to farmers, are now run to cattle, hogs or sheep, feeding on the corn.

Many farmers have been buying hogs, turning them into the corn fields. The time-tried formula in this section is that there is money in hogs to feed on the corn. More than half a hundred than the cost of 13 bushels of corn. New corn is selling at 60 cents in local markets and hogs for \$11 per cwt., a ratio of a little better than 18 to 1, indicating the greater profit to be made in feeding corn to the hogs than in selling the corn at the same time.

Charles H. Boles, in charge of the federal and state employment bureau, says that it is almost impossible to get men, even at a rate per bushel that means \$5 or \$6 a day average.

**MICHIGAN PENSION LAW CALLED SUCCESSFUL**  
LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Satisfaction with the so-called Mothers' Pension Law of Michigan appears general, and the benefits accruing under it are felt to be so pronounced, according to reports from the various counties received by the Michigan State Welfare Commission, that the law is regarded as fully established.

The largest number of children affected in any year under the law was 5777 children and 1700 mothers in 1922. The average number of children aided is close to 5000 each year. Expenditures under the law have grown from \$95,541 in 1914 to \$1,741,656 in 1924. The money is raised by direct taxation in the various counties.

**Aberdeen Students Are Building Tank and 'Gym'**

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Work has begun on the new gymnasium and natatorium, which is being built and financed by the Aberdeen student body on a tract adjoining Stewart Athletic Field, which belongs to the school district. The contracts for the building and pool are valued at nearly \$60,000. Much of the furniture and all of the lockers are being built by students taking the manual-training course at the high school under expert supervision. March 1 is tentatively set for the completion of the work.

**Bishop Nicholson told a story in**

giving a fair report of this convention. We face the completion of our task with confidence that the majority which wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution, augmented by those now convinced of the benefits of prohibition, will see this thing through.

**Prohibition and the Church**  
Ministers of the gospel were among the first to promote prohibition in America. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago, resident bishop of the Chicago area, declared at the conference of ministers held in Chicago Temple. Among statements made were the following:

"Preachers do not intend to surrender their primacy in temperance reform."

"The pulpit in the United States stands for law-abiding citizenship everywhere."

"We must keep up processes of education among the young folks."

"We do not intend to allow our perfectly legitimate cry of social reform to be lost to the cry of personal liberty."

"We are not going to leave to the enemies of our great movement in interpretation of present conditions in America."

"We are not going to allow ourselves to be fooled by some very innocent-looking propositions like beer and light wine, that have on their labels of temperance to which they have no right."

"Preachers of the United States must be less cautious about introducing representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America in their pulpits."

**Tribute to Founder**

A tribute to Dr. Henry H. Russell of Westerville, O., who founded the Anti-Saloon League of America, May 24, 1895, was read at the banquet by the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent. It was in form of a resolution from the national executive committee.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, declared in an address that "no nation can of itself solve problems that have to do with human welfare. No nation liveth unto itself."

Contrasting conditions a quarter of a century ago with the present, he said, "Twenty-five years ago, one-sixteenth of the population of the United States was under prohibition by state law. Today one-sixteenth of the population of the world is under national prohibition. Great progress for the next 25 years in bringing about a sober world is to be counted upon."

**"New Era for Prohibition"**  
Dr. George W. Young of Louisville, Ky., pronounced this one to be the most important and significant convention ever held by the Anti-Saloon League of America. He was asked to speak as the oldest delegate and one long active in league activity.

"This convention marks the glowing dawn of a new era for prohibition," he responded. "We are going forward to realization of our dreams. We began with a few fundamentals. One of these was that the liquor traffic must cease. We never will modify it."

## HIGHLANDERS TO HAVE INSTITUTE

Study of Language, History, Music, and Customs of Gael to Be Encouraged

GLASGOW, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence).—An institute which will not only form a "home" or meeting place for Highlanders in Glasgow, but which also has in view the promotion of Highland home industries, and the encouragement of the study and practice of the language, literature, music, history and customs of the Gael has recently been opened by Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart., of the Isles.

For many years the arches in Argyle Street, under the Central Station railway tracks, have been the Highlanders' Club, where on Sunday evenings the air was filled with the melodious hum of the Gaelic tongue. After the war plans were set on foot for a building which should be a center for the many Highland societies and a place where young people coming from the Highlands

## AID FOR BOSTON PORT STRESSED IN BRIDGE PLAN

Immediate Construction Is  
Advocated at Hearing  
at State House

Improved transportation facilities between Boston and East Boston, with sentiment advanced at the hearing apparently favoring the construction of a bridge 135 feet above mean high water, was expressed at a hearing in the State House yesterday before the Metropolitan Planning Division by citizens of Boston, East Boston, and cities along the North Shore.

The fact that the port of Boston is second among Atlantic ports in the United States in transatlantic passenger traffic, most of which is handled through East Boston, was advanced by several speakers as an important reason for the immediate construction of a bridge. Other speakers stressed the necessity for better means of entry and exit from Boston itself, and the proposed bridge was discussed as a main highway between the north and south shores.

**East Boston Development**  
Possibilities of development in East Boston, on adequate transportation is obtained, were outlined by Charles H. Clifford, president of the East Boston Company, a land holding corporation owning about 1200 acres of land in the locality.

Several speakers during today's session were introduced by Paul J. Bertelson, of the Atlantic Works, and president of the Boston and North Shore Improvement Association, an organization of about 100 stockholders, who plan to raise \$15,000 to prepare properly engineered plans of the proposed bridge to present to the planning division.

Mr. Bertelson outlined the advantages which the bridge would bring to East Boston and the North Shore, and pointed out that it was a solution to the water-front problems of East Boston, where a potential development which would mean much to the development of the port of Boston is held in abeyance due to proper transportation facilities.

Entrance to the proposed bridge would be about 1000 feet back from the present water front, by means of ramps, and a considerable amount of property would have to be acquired by the Commonwealth, over which the portion of the bridge on the East Boston side would have to pass.

**Financing of Project**  
Financing of the bridge also came under consideration by Mr. Clifford and Mr. Bertelson, and the formation of a public service corporation which would operate the undertaking, charge a toll sufficient to return a fair profit—perhaps a toll of 30 cents—and finally turn the bridge over to the Commonwealth was discussed.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told of the advantages which would accrue to the port of Boston. Many plans of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now located in Boston or Charlestown have become obsolete, he said, and he advanced the possibility of development in East Boston if the bridge is built. Discussion of the 135-foot clearance provision, and question of the approval of the United States Government for a bridge so low, brought forth the statement that bridges in New York Harbor and between Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., were of that height.

L. M. Hauser, manager of the Cunard Steamship Line, testified to the advantages which his company would receive from the proposed bridge. Andrew A. Cassassa, senator from Revere, spoke as representing a community on the North Shore. Other speakers testified, and the planning division expected to hear proponents of a tunnel in later hearings.

## TAXPAYERS RAISE PAY OF TEACHERS

East Providence Meeting Over-  
rides Committee Report

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 (Special).—Taxpayers, voting in annual financial meeting yesterday, overrode the budget committee and voted, 158 to 129, to increase the salaries of school teachers and janitors. It was stated that they had "lost" capable teachers on account of failing to meet the petition offered by higher salaries in other cities or towns of comparative size.

Under the Rhode Island law, only property-owning voters may vote in financial town meetings. The meeting approved a tax rate of \$2.10 on each \$100 worth of property. The budget committee had provided increases in pay for firemen and policemen, but the plea of more pay for teachers had been denied.

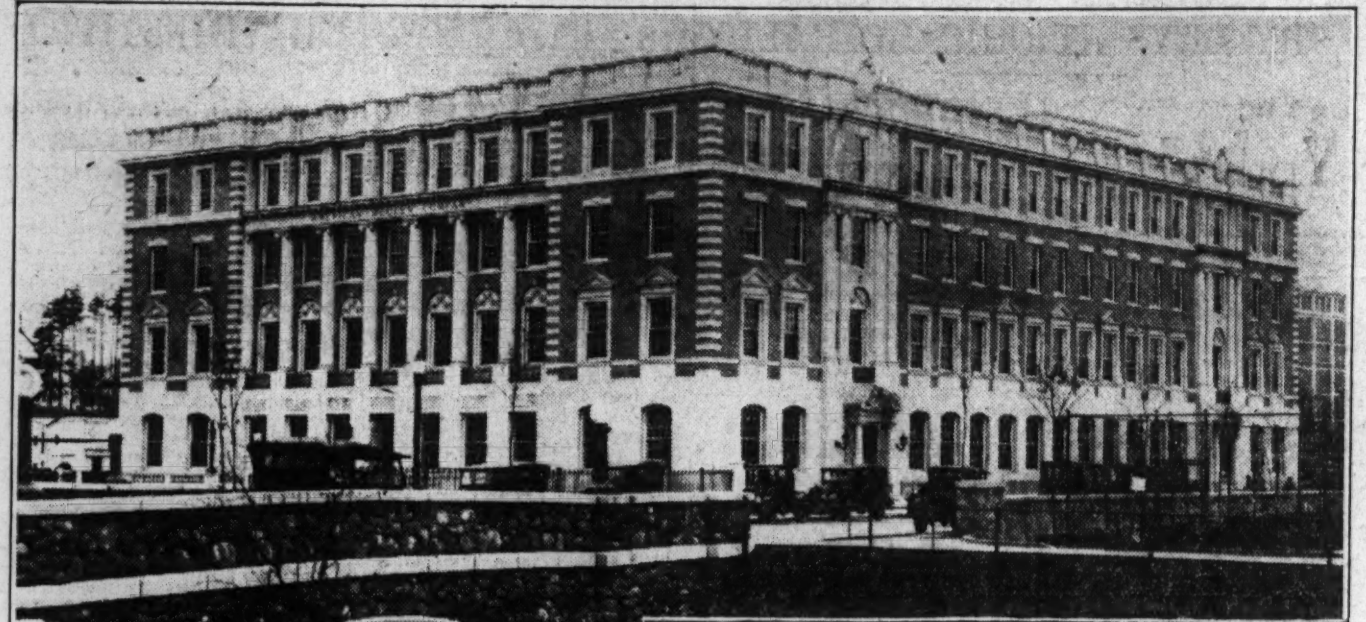
The financial town meeting, after disposing of the debate on teachers' salaries, went soberly to work on a project to build a junior high school. It instructed the budget committee to investigate and to report to a town meeting to be called within three months on ways and means for building and financing a junior high school at an estimated cost of \$350,000, and to report on a school building program for a 10-year period.

## PRAYER WEEK OF "Y" OBSERVED IN BOSTON

In common with Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the United States, the Boston Y. M. C. A. is now observing the young men's week of prayer. Groups of the staff at the Huntington Avenue branch are meeting in the board room each morning for mutual intercession, and the Morning Watch, the Y. M. C. A.'s radio-casting service, is also observing the national event.

In the lobby of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. at 11:45 there will also be an appropriate observance of Armistice Day. The colors will be presented by a soldier, a sailor and a marine, and there will be brief remarks, prayer and the sounding of taps by a trumpeter. The Rev. Sidney Lovett of Mt. Vernon Congregational Church will be the speaker.

## Administration Building of the American Woolen Company at Shawshoe Village



## AMERICAN WOOL TO TRANSFER SEVERAL OFFICES TO BOSTON

Directors Announce That Action Means Neither the Abandonment of Shawshoe Village Nor the Large Administration Building There

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special).—Transfer of certain of the executive offices of the American Woolen Company to the First National Bank Building in Boston, will mean neither the abandonment of Shawshoe Village, the model community which the company has occupied, nor the administration building, according to a statement issued through the directors today. It was announced that the administration building will continue in use for certain of the departments which are to be retained there. The statement said:

"The directors of the American Woolen Company, at a meeting held recently, have decided to move the offices of certain departments from

Andover to Boston, Mass. The offices which will thus be moved will include the president and vice-president, the treasurer, and the wool, purchasing and traffic departments.

The engineering, chemical laboratory, electrical, real estate and perhaps a few other departments will remain in Andover, as also the executive offices of several of the subsidiary corporations.

It is expected that the new quarters, which will be in the First National Bank Building, will be ready for occupancy shortly after the beginning of the year.

The directors after a very careful study of the entire situation have come to the conclusion that a segregation of the departments as above outlined will result in a more economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the company.

not obtained licenses from the town of Charlton, one of the municipalities concerned, and that the commission is informed that Charlton does not intend to grant the applicant a local license. In view of its interpretation of this year's act whereby the certificate of public convenience is the last one in the chain to be granted, the commission says that it ought not to grant the applicant a certificate until it has obtained all its local licenses.

In a long opinion given on the first case, that of motor buses in the Franklin Park district, the commission declared that it is not its intention to interfere with the fundamentals of local self-government, and that although the City Council has granted Mr. Caplan a permit, the Park Department of Boston has refused and still refuses to grant the applicant a permit to use any part of the park system.

## OHIO DRY FORCES WIN BY COURT DECISION

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Ohio Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the so-called Bender law, which prohibits trial courts from suspending sentences and remitting fines in liquor violation cases.

Constitutionality of the statute, of which George H. Bender of Cleveland, State Senator, was the author, was attacked by Peter Madjorous of Summit County, who had been convicted for illegal traffic in liquor and sentenced to the penitentiary. He contended that the Legislature could not take away the right of a court to remit a fine or suspend sentence. The law relates only to the state prohibition laws.

## SEAMEN'S BETHEL CARRIES ON THOUGH 'SALTS' BECOME FEW

Scattering of Sailors Still to  
Be Seen Among Sunday  
Afternoon Attendees

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 10 (AP).—On Johnnycake Hill in this city, in a dry berth alongside the Mariners' Home, near enough the harbor to catch whiffs of salt air, stands the Seamen's Bethel.

New Bedford ranks as little more than a fishing port these days, in contrast to whaling times when its vessels visited the seven seas. Most sailors making New Bedford have a comfortable time of it today, short guns with breaks between for shore life. The Bethel no longer stands between the dock and the saloon but it does still claim a scattering few of the trade for which it was intended among its regular Sunday afternoon attendants.

The original structure was erected in 1832. In that year Samuel Fox came to New Bedford to ship on a whaler. His second voyage was on a vessel owned by Samuel Rodman, first president of the New Bedford Port Society, under whose auspices the Bethel was established.

Mr. Fox became a regular attendant at the Bethel and later became its pastor. For many years he was the religious leader of the great whaling fleet. He was still in charge of the Bethel in 1867 when it was rebuilt after a fire. At that time there was added an octagonal tower in the middle of the roof, surmounted by a flag-staff and ship's vane, which are still the distinguishing marks on the hill.

A contemporary account said that a neat desk had replaced the old high box pulpit. The change was not always considered in a happy light and several times attempts were made to obtain parts from some dismantled whaler to restore the ship's prow, one of the features which struck Herman Melville most strongly on his visit.

The fire left undamaged the cenotaphs which have given the Bethel the name of the "Westminster of the Seamen." These simple marble slabs with plain black lettering and occasional bits of gilt are set about the four walls of the auditorium, both on the main floor and along the galleries which run its length on either side.

Their legends tell simply the price New Bedford paid for her name and fame among the whalers.



Bethel Which Was Once the Religious Center of the Great Whaling Fleet.

## ARMISTICE DAY PLAN UNCHANGED

Parade Will Be Held in  
Boston Tomorrow as Originally  
Decided

Assurance was given today that despite criticism in certain quarters of the sponsorship of the parade and patriotic exercises at the Old South Meeting House in the evening, Boston's observance of Armistice Day, with the ideals of peace receiving particular emphasis, will go forward tomorrow as originally planned.

Following allegations by certain officials of the American Legion, and other military organizations that so-called pacifists and radical associations were unjustly allowed to participate in the ceremonies, Francis J. Good, state commander, stated that the Legion declined to take part in the parade "because plans already had been made to conduct a service at the Parkman Bandstand in conjunction with the Military Order of the World War and Veterans of Foreign Wars."

Objection was offered by some persons to the participation of several of the organizations which have floats in the parade, including the International League for Peace and Freedom, the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. With respect to charges of radicalism, the Rev. George L. Paine, head of the Armistice Day parade committee, issued the following statement:

"The membership of the committee and the roster of those who have attended its eight meetings, is sufficient proof that there has been no radical control."

"I personally have presided at every meeting, have appointed every committee, have supervised every detail, and I have not been influenced by any emissary of Moscow, Chicago, or New York. Incidentally, I may say that I am neither a radical, 'pacifist' nor a socialist. I served 10 months with the Moroccan Division of the French Army in 1918-1919."

"We allowed three or four pacifist organizations to be included with the many other organizations for the simple reason that this was avowedly a movement to enlist the co-operation of all conscientious, loyal people who earnestly desired the promotion of international justice, good will, and the preservation of peace. And we would have welcomed the most extreme militarists, whose honest purpose was the promotion of peace, had they also wished to participate with us."

"We knew perfectly well we would be subject to some criticism by the ultra-conservatives and some militarists, but we felt confident that our principle was right, and that the vast majority of the citizens of Boston would have the good common sense to know that the men and women who were running this enterprise, and the important influential organizations which they represented, were not going to be dominated or unduly influenced by a mighty small division of the whole group enlisted."

"As Governor Fuller so finely phrased it, 'The meeting won't be all red, nor all pink, nor anything but Red, White and Blue.'"

## DORCHESTER BAY PATROL TO MOVE

Base No. 5, United States Coast Guard Rum Patrol, in Dorchester Bay, will be removed to Lockwood's Basin, East Boston, in a few weeks, Capt. P. H. Uther, eastern division commander of the coast guard, announced today. The old life saving station, which has been used as a station for the patrol boats, will be towed to East Boston, but will be taken back to Dorchester Bay in the spring to continue in the work of giving aid to yachtsmen.

The patrol boats will not return, however, as there has been much complaint by yachtsmen in Dorchester Bay, who say that the fleet of coast guard boats interfere with their movements. Until late in the summer it had been the custom of coast guardmen on duty at sea to stop and search yachts entering ports along the north Atlantic coast, but following numerous complaints by yacht club officials the coast guard officials agreed to place the boats in other states, where there are no such complaints.

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One is to be in the western half of the State and one in the eastern. More than 30 locations were presented to the commission by enthusiastic communities. The law system was promoted by Governor Paulen during the recent Legislature.

"Kansas spend more than \$10,000,000 annually touring to vacation spots in other states, where there are water and comfort," he said. "We here at home we have opportunity to have lakes of our own, hundreds of them, merely by throwing up dams across streams and impounding surface waters the new run to the sea."

"Scarcely a county in the State but has such locations, and with the lakes and trees surrounding them we should add greatly to the pleasure of our people, and make Kansas a better state in which to live. We can have lakes at our front doors if we will."

The Legislature provided for the forestry commission and appropriated \$15,000 in the fish and game department, now amounting to over \$15,000, for the beginning of the experiment. It provided that two lakes shall be constructed each year, these to be at least 100 acres in extent and built by the State, the location to be donated probably in every instance.

It is found that the locations offered have great possibilities, some of lakes of 1000 acres, which would be fringed with trees and have sand beaches for bathing. From the state fish hatchery at Pratt, the lakes are to be stocked with fish.

In addition to the building of lakes, it is proposed to inaugurate an extensive plan of forestation, planting trees in the area included in the state preserves and thus add to the attractiveness of the surroundings.

Probably no legislation in the State's history has received such unanimous approval as this plan for giving to the State opportunities for recreation at home. Newspapers and organizations of all factions have applauded the idea and ample resources will be available for carrying out the project.

Already there are scores of small

## Women's Clubs to Stress Home as Basis for World Relations

Half Million Members Will  
Be Represented—To Discuss  
Security Policy

By MARJORIE SHULER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The American home as the basis for international relations will be the keynote of the annual convention here tomorrow of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, at which 500,000 women will be represented by about 1000 delegates and visitors.

"We can't have right international relations without a right foundation in the home," said Mrs. Charles M. Dickinson of Binghamton, president, in an interview.

"Womanliness is not antagonistic to political sagacity, and need not be sacrificed for worldly acumen. In spite of the new freedom of woman, there still is need for the spiritual, tender, idealistic uplifting and all compassionate qualities which are regarded as belonging to woman."

"There is a tendency to join a club with the feeling that in some mysterious, intangible way that organization will perform the individual's task. Therefore personal responsibility in community, state, nation, world is transferred to the organization. May the time never come in the history of womanhood when the organization will take the place of individual responsibility."

It is likely that action by the con-



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MRS. CHARLES M. DICKINSON

vention on international relations will be along the lines of declaration by Mrs. John Dickinson Shuman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

**For a Sane Preparedness**  
"We believe in preparedness" that will preserve our national security and dignity. We do not agree with those pacifists who would destroy the fundamental necessities of defense, or with those militarists who believe that we can ever secure peace by overpowering armament. We are not unmindful of the insidious propaganda of the war makers. We will do our utmost to counteract the effect of such propaganda. We will do everything in our power to bring about world peace. We know

that the first of the lakes to be built at state expense.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The Kansas Fish, Game, and Forestry Commission, headed by Ben S. Paulen, Governor, and including the game warden and representatives of the game associations, has completed a tour over the State to select two locations for the first of the lakes to be built at state expense.

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lakes varying from a few acres to 100 acres built by private enterprise, furnishing much enjoyment for their promoters—taking the place of the public element, in the case of being stocked with fish at state expense.

**ANTI-COMPULSORY  
CHAPEL PLEA SIGNED**

More Than 1300 Yale Students  
State Attitude

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP).—More than 1300 undergraduates at Yale have signed a petition, now being circulated by the Yale Daily News, opposing compulsory chapel at the university.

This petition, which will be presented to Frederick S. Jones, dean of Yale College, does not attack chapel as an institution. It was pointed out, but is similar to compulsory chapel services. The petition eventually will be submitted to the joint committee appointed by the Yale corporation and the college faculty to seek a permanent solution of the problem.

The petition reads:  
We, the undersigned graduates of Yale College and the common freshman year do hereby petition the faculty of Yale College, the freshman year that the element of compulsory attendance be removed from Yale's religious services.

We have devoted this decision after a week devoted to open discussion and a two-day referendum which gave evidence that the undergraduates are of this opinion to the extent of 1681 for to 241 against. It is our earnest wish that the faculty of Yale College and the common freshman year pursue the policy for which a desire is herein so clearly expressed.

of no one thing that will insure nations against war. We do know of several things that are necessary if nations are ever to be insured against war: the creation of safeguards for those who trust in the peaceful settlement of their disputes, the creating a feeling of safety in place of fear. A working plan for the adjustment of international differences. Ideals of peace and the application of law to lessen our present emphasis on brute force. The demonstration of a basic peace character in nations as well as in individuals by building up good will."

Emphasis at the convention sessions will be laid upon the work of the federation departments, few outside speakers having been invited to appear on the platform. In addition to their speeches, department chairmen for the first time are to have an extensive exhibit of their work, including a miniature library, citizenship training leaflets, photographs, and literature on conservation and rehabilitation activities. A display of United States flags will lead to the speech by Col. James A. Moss, director-general of the United States Flag Association, who will speak for the department of American citizenship on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Edward N. Cameron of Albany is chairman of the program, which opens unofficially with the annual Helmut fellowship dinner, continuing with morning, afternoon and evening sessions through Thursday, including a number of luncheons and dinners.

**To Discuss Tax Revision**  
Adoption by the United States of the metric system and endorsement of a federal tax revision program are among the resolutions which are expected to come before the convention.

Announcement of three prizes totaling \$100, to be divided among the clubs which do the most for music in their communities this year, will be announced by Mrs. Harold Vincent of New York. Mrs. Milligan, chairman of music, said: "There is one club in northern New York which brought out the members of its community to kneel deep in snow around a growing Christmas tree and to sing carols led by a band from the orphan asylum. We shall give the preference to such attempts as this to knit together the community through music."

Mrs. Milligan will present several artists on the program to show what the club women and musical representatives have accomplished through the national music league for unknown artists, advising those who do not pass the jury to give up working for concert careers and helping those who are judged meritorious to secure engagements. Through its work since September the league has written nearly \$20,000 worth of engagements for its protégés, helping them to get a hearing before audiences and enabling the club women to secure approved talent at a small fee. Mrs. Milligan represents the club women in the organization which has for its vice-presidents Felix Warburg, Clarence Macka, and H. H. Flagler. On Nov. 30 in Steinway Hall, New York, the state and city federation women will have a musical conference, supplementing the report to be given by Mrs. Milligan in Rochester and the music luncheon scheduled for Thursday at the Woman's City Club.

Mrs. B. R. Wakeman of Cornell is secretary and Mrs. Julius H. Potter of Buffalo is treasurer of the committee on local arrangements and Miss Sherman Clark is chairman of hospitality.

**Kansas Plans Lake System;  
Commission Inspects Sites**

More Than 30 Towns Bid for First Yearly Quota  
of Two State Dams—Project Widely Favored

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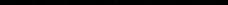
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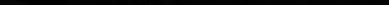
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280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.





## IRAQ PROMISES TO BE BIG NEW COTTON-PRODUCING FIELD

Agricultural Department Selected Best Seed for Local Needs, Forbidding Indiscriminate Sowings—Industry May Develop Country

By MAJ. E. W. POLSON NEWMAN  
BAGDAD, Oct. 17. (Special Correspondence)—In a previous article on the subject of Iraq the fact was mentioned that the development of the cotton growing industry was a highly important factor in the future prosperity of the country. It is now proposed to give a short account of what has been done in this direction.

Before the war the largest area devoted to cotton in Iraq was that commanded by the canals flowing out of the River Diale. The variety grown there was a short-staple cotton, common to Asia Minor and Persia, which is still grown for the Baghdad market today. In the neighborhood of Baghdad an American type was spasmodically grown, while on the Upper Euphrates a dark khaki cotton was grown on small areas. Near Basra, what little crop was grown was allowed to remain in the ground for three or four seasons, with the result that the Egyptian and American varieties mixed well.

### No Pre-War Export of Cotton

There was no export trade in cotton from Iraq in pre-war days. The crop was all used locally for stuffing mattresses and cushions and for home-made cotton fabrics. About eight years ago, however, when the Turks were still in Baghdad, the chief political officer in the Persian Gulf foresaw the possibility of cotton entering very largely into the development of Iraq, and made immediate arrangements to procure the services of an agriculturist who had received special training in cotton cultivation. This official arrived in the country in 1917 to investigate whether the local conditions of climate and soil were suited to cotton cultivation, and if so, what variety of cotton would give the best returns to the local cultivator.

During the last seven years the Agricultural Department of the Iraq Government has conducted various experiments with the cotton crop, and a large number of varieties, imported from the various cotton-growing countries of the world, have been tested. It has been no easy matter to arrive at a definite decision, but the experiments indicate that an American variety, known as meso-white, gives as good results as any other. The Agricultural Department therefore decided to distribute the seed of this variety only to estate owners and cultivators.

### Government Must Approve Seed

In the Cotton Proclamation, 1920, it was stated that after Dec. 31 of that year nobody would be allowed to cultivate unless their seed were approved by the Department of Agriculture. The object of that proclamation was to insure that Iraq grew the cotton best suited to her conditions of soil and climate. Before cotton can demand its maximum price, it must be produced in a clean and unadmixed with inferior varieties. Measures have also been taken to insure that cultivators produce a pure crop for which they can obtain the maximum price.

The price offered by the British Cotton-Growing Association for meso-white seed cotton is about 500 rupees per ton, but this naturally varies according to the year. With regard to the yield of cotton, it is not easy to lay down any definite figures, as this question depends on a large number of factors. During the first two years of experimental work the main problem was to discover the variety which gave the best returns, and on the small plots on which these experiments were conducted very heavy yields of cotton were obtained with many varieties.

**A Good Crop**  
In the third year (1920) 50 acres were cultivated on the Yusufiyah Canal by Arab cultivators on behalf of the Agricultural Department. The water supply was cut off two months earlier than it should have been owing to tribal troubles, yet in spite of this unfavorable treatment of the crop the Arabs picked 1250 pounds of seed cotton per acre. On the cotton farm at Karrah and at Rutum as much as 3000 pounds per acre have been obtained from small plots of meso-white.

If, then, the land is free from salt and the cultivator is a good farmer, he should be able to grow at least

1000 pounds per acre of seed cotton. From this he will be able to get about 280 pounds of cotton and 720 pounds of seed per acre. The gross income which can be expected from

### New Industry May Develop Whole Land of Iraq



THE AREA WHERE THIS FLOURISHING CROP STANDS WAS FORMERLY BARREN, AS THE ARABS MADE PRACTICALLY NO USE OF THE CANAL WATER IN SUMMER, EXCEPT TO GROW A LITTLE RICE AND SESAMUM.

cotton cultivation will, at these rates, be about 223 rupees per acre, provided the price of the seed cotton remains at 500 rupees per ton. Formerly the Arabs made no use of their canal water in summer to grow any crops of commercial importance, except rice and a little sesamum, and the fault was not altogether theirs. Seeds of the best crop suited to his requirements were not available; they had no means of learning how to grow crops new to them; there were no marketing facilities; and the cost of transport was high.

### Better Conditions

Fortunately, conditions have now changed. The Government has undertaken to discover what crops can be profitably introduced; to supply the necessary seeds, and to give facilities for placing produce on the world's markets, where they command their intrinsic value. It is satisfactory to see that this action of the Government is meeting with response from the cultivators, who are accepting the advice and assistance now offered. Though sesamum, tobacco and sugar cane may be grown with success as summer crops in Iraq there seems little doubt that none of these will be able to compete on a large commercial scale with cotton.

In expressing the belief that cotton cultivation will in the near future make a considerable contribution to the economic progress of the country, the contention is based partly on the results of experiments carried out by the Department of Agriculture, and partly on the recent development of cotton cultivation in Russian Turkestan, Nigeria, Uganda, and the Sudan.

**Estimate of Yield**  
At the same time, it must be remembered that, even with the waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates completely harnessed, and with the area, estimated by Sir William Willcocks at 6,000,000 acres, under cultivation, the maximum annual yield of cotton from Iraq could probably not exceed 1,000,000 bales of 500 lbs. The most urgent necessity in Iraq is not so much an extension of the irrigable area as the establishment of adequate control over the water which flows in the existing canals.

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This fact is fully appreciated by the present Government, whose policy is to establish control gradually, by a technical staff, over all distribution on the more modern canals, according to the funds available for this purpose. As long as the Government continues to tax crops on the basis of a percentage of the gross yield, there is every reason to anticipate that this reform will be in the mutual interests of the cultivator and of the Government.

### Control of Canal Water

These facts are mentioned for the reason that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the rapid de-

### Development of Cotton Cultivation in Iraq

velopment of cotton cultivation in Iraq depends more on the securing of absolute control over canal water than in any other single factor. Absence of adequate control led to disastrous results in 1921, when the cultivators failed to get their ration of water during the months of July and August.

A great stride forward has been made in successfully inducing the Arabs to believe in the suitability of the improved cotton which they are now advised to grow. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that the demand for cotton seed is usually in excess of the available supply. The price paid for cotton grown from seed distributed by the Government is two and a half times as high as that realized for indigenous varieties, and the British Cotton-Growing Association, which has come to the assistance of the Government and of the cultivators in the matter of ginning and marketing the crop, always pays the cultivator an equitable price for his crop.

### Iraq as a Source of Cotton

That the cultivation of cotton for export from Iraq has come to stay, there is little doubt, but it is as well to realize that the question is not so much that of Iraq being a considerable potential source of cotton, as that of cotton holding out great possibilities for the early development of Iraq. This is mainly due to the fact that every Egyptian cultivator grows cotton. The cotton crop in Egypt pays better than any other commercial crop, and in Iraq the soil and climate are very similar.

The price of cotton is now much higher than it was before the war, and the yield per acre in Iraq can be not only as high as the average yield in Egypt, but with suitable cultivation it can be even higher.

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## AUSTRALIAN LABOR IN FAVOR OF LOCAL MEN AS GOVERNORS

Movement Pivots on New South Wales, Which Has Framed a Memorial to the Imperial Government on the Subject

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 15. (Special Correspondence)—The question of the abolition of imperial governors of the various Australian states has

movement pivots on New South Wales, which has framed a memorial to the Imperial Government on the subject. It was but natural, perhaps, that as this state is the oldest it should be the first in which opinion was voiced in regard to having local men as governors instead of importing them. Half a century has elapsed since the talk originated. It is only recently, however, that there has been a definite movement. This movement synchronized with the success of Labor at the polls in five out of the six states.

### A Labor Movement

The agitation for local governors is almost exclusively a Labor one. There is another body at work, an organization originating in Victoria about 40 years ago, and named the Australian National Association. Its title indicates its ambitions to all familiar with the native sons and native daughters associations or leagues of America.

The A. N. A., as it is shortly called, has not a large membership outside Victoria, but it is active. The labor organizations may be regarded as the main force for the alteration.

Queensland was the first to take definite action. It has not yet appointed a local governor, but is expected to do so at any time. The general movement, however, still pivots on New South Wales. It was J. G. Lang, Premier, who framed a memorial to the Imperial Government, and obtained the approval and signatures of all except the Premier of Victoria—the only State which has not a Labor Government.

### Five Ask Right

Five out of six states have asked for the right to appoint their own governors, and it may be that the request will be granted. It would not mean that the Imperial connection would be broken, for there would still be the Governor-General, representing the Crown, and any bill providing for it could be reserved by the Governor-General for the royal assent. The position, however, is one that may change. The elections for the Federal

### Less Than 100 Years Old

Settlement in this great territory is less than 100 years old, and the progress made has been such as to elicit expressions of surprise from enlightened visitors from other parts of the world. The six states are flourishing. Each has a governor dispatched to it by the home authorities, and there is likewise a governor-general, similarly provided.

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eral Parliament, House of Representatives and Senate, take place this month, and if Labor is successful it must eventually extend its movement to comprehend the Governor-Generalship as well as ordinary state governorships. It might not do so at once, but the success of the first step, which would then be considered assured, would lead to the other. The present indications are that Labor has prospects of victory.

### LABOR SURVEY FINDS MANY IDLE MEXICANS

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2. (Special Correspondence)—Mexican Federated labor, after extended survey of the labor situation, has issued a statement, saying that, as a result of the decline of business, the decrease of the investment of capital in Mexico, the cessation of several thousand government employees and the lessened activities of the great oil companies, there are in the Mexican Republic over 100,000 families in absolute need, and they are calling upon Mexico and the outside world to the union proposes that the hours of help.

As a means of helping the situation labor should be reduced from eight to six hours daily, so that all may have work. Over 40 per cent of the unemployed are in Mexico City and the surrounding federal district, which is little larger than the District of Columbia, after which it was modeled.

### JAPANESE COLLEGE WOMEN SEEK FUND

TOKYO, Oct. 3. (Special Correspondence)—A campaign to raise 1,500,000 yen so that three women's colleges in Tokyo can be elevated to the same rank as men's universities has been undertaken by the three colleges concerned, the Nippon Women's College, the Tokyo Women's College and the Jissen Jyogakko, the latter of which is still a high school.

In order to be given this rank, each school must have 500,000 yen as a security fund and must expand the present four-year course to a three-year preparatory course and a three-year university course.

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“America’s gigantic technical and organizational development still continues at a delicious pace,” he added. Among the most worth-while things accomplished by the German parliamentarians during their journey, Herr Loebe said, was to foster understanding among the Americans of the aims of the young German Republic and the historical role played by its first president, the late Friedrich Ebert.

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### MONTREAL’S REVENUE TOTALS

MONTREAL, Nov. 9. (Special Correspondence)—Montreal’s growth toward metropolitan status is indicated by estimates of the civic revenue for the current year, totaling \$38,000,000. The Quebec Provincial Government’s revenue is \$22,000,000. City authorities estimate the population for the metropolitan area at just over 1,000,000.

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# Where France and Germany Buried the Hatchet—State's Big Vote Rewarded



Locarno! The conference that lifted the vision of beating swords into plowshares from the realm of prophecy into fulfillment. Beginning not with vexatious variances but with points of agreement, Foreign Ministers Stresemann, Germany (1), Mussolini, Italy (2), Chamberlain, England (3), Briand, France (4), and Vandervelde, Belgium (5), soon found themselves in full accord, with the outlawry of war made visibly nearer.  
© P. & A. Photos



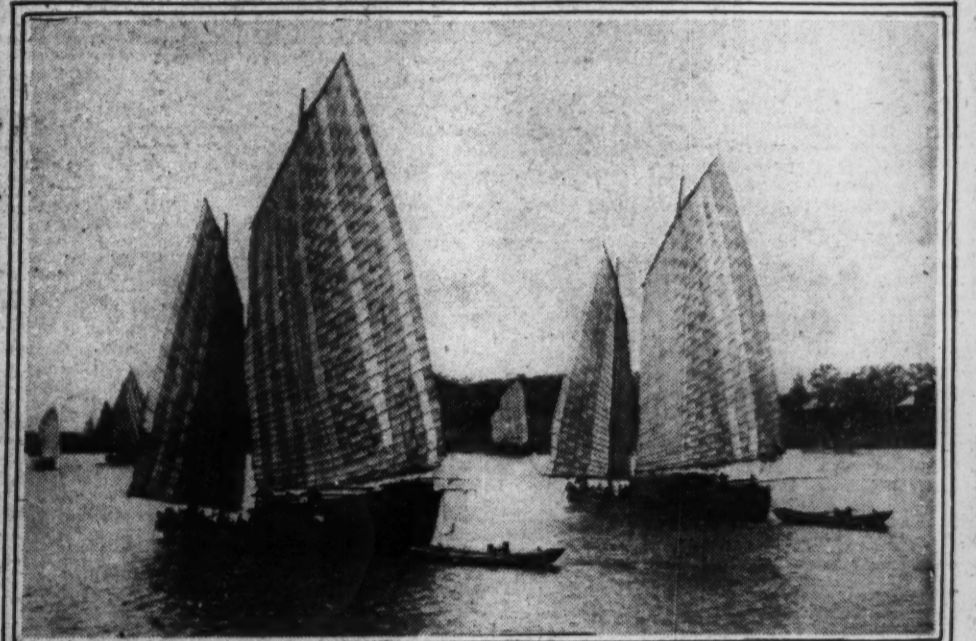
Few have forgotten the part played by the League of Women Voters in prodding voters to the polls at the last meeting of the stockholders of the United States, and these California members certainly will not forget that their State showed the greatest vote increase, winning the league's cup.  
P. & A. Photos



The humanitarian sees here a welcome token of the universality of kindness to our dumb friends, for the Berber of French Morocco makes sure his beast of burden has needed rests. The small boy, however, may stir up a fellow feeling for the little camel whose mother is so solicitous about "those ears."  
© Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



Of course, America's "most typical boy" has the welfare of others uppermost. At the White House, Joe Nevin outlined to Mrs. Coolidge a model boys' club for Washington.  
Wide World Photos



With its source 16,000 feet above sea level, the Yangtse-kiang flows 3000 miles before emptying into the Yellow Sea. A picturesque scene is presented on this greatest of Chinese rivers by a procession of junks, their awkward matting sails counting the time by slapping the masts.  
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This venerable cedar near North Bend, Wash., was standing when the Way-shower was giving point to his great lesson of good works by the example of a tree and its fruit, and it is good to learn that the woodman has spared it.



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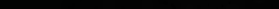
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Glyptic Art in Poetry

SITTING in a cosy darkened room at the club with a small company of congenial friends the other evening, I was privileged to witness a unique series of stereoscopic views showing many of the rarest examples of the glyptic art. Among the most difficult, the most exquisite, and the most microscopic of all visual embodiments of beauty, these figures and designs sunk or raised in the surfaces of jewels elicited exclamations of wonder such as one rarely hears in a sophisticated audience. For most of us it was a new world, although it was difficult to accept the evidence of our eyes and believe that such perfection of form, which stood the test of being magnified many times upon the screen, could be wrought upon such tiny and adamantine materials. Here we saw canyons and interglacial less than an inch in diameter, sometimes cut upon natural stones of more than one color, rendered priceless by the subtle touch of some master hand. Miniature painting, we admitted among ourselves, is capable of the most delicate effects in color within tiny compass, but here before us was an art carried to perfection on an almost infinitesimal scale.

As I gazed with increasing admiration at these marvellous slides revealing the possibilities of the glyptic art, I kept repeating to myself the only phrase I knew which seemed to reflect the wealth of art wrought in precious stone: It was Marlowe's line, "Infinite riches in a little room," which was particularly appropriate on this occasion, since it forms the climax of one of the most glowing descriptions of jewels in literature. You recall the passage from "The Jew of Malta":

Bags of fiery opals, sapphires, amethysts, Jacinth, hard topaz, grass green emeralds, Beauteous rubies, sparkling diamonds, And self-seen costly stones of so great price, As one of them, indifferently rated, And of a carat of this quality, May serve in peril of calamity To ransom great kings from captivity. . . .

Infinite riches in a little room.

Such an epigrammatic expression of contrasting images suggested to me, as it must to others, an analogy with literature, especially with poetry. And the comparison is particularly apposite in our time when as never before in English poetry widespread effort has been made to achieve some of the corresponding effects of carving upon jewels. The inspiration of this movement, which is one aspect of imagism, came from Japan and France, partly from the Orient direct and partly through the mediation of French imitation of the Oriental style. In harmony with our analogy between carving and poetry, it is significant that this influence sprang first from the peculiar character of the Japanese print. The unique delicacy, subtlety, economy of line, reticence, and power of suggestion which make the painting and drawing of Japan sui generis in art was suddenly discovered in the middle of the nineteenth century by the French impressionists and more familiarly for us by James McNeill Whistler. These qualities, adapted, rather than imitated, greatly widened the horizons of European and American art, being carried out with amazing effectiveness and originality in Whistler's small drawings and etchings.

At the same time, French poetry began to experiment with the analogous effects in Japanese verse, the most striking form of which is the extraordinarily compressed stanza of three lines and seventeen syllables called the hokku or haikai, and that of five lines and thirty-one syllables, called the tanka—both constituting in themselves complete poems. The sharpness yet delicacy of the image which nearly always characterizes these poems, the swiftness of movement—and then the end—the vividness of suggestion and the sense of mystery came as a revelation to the Occident.

The spirit of the French language, however, lends itself far more satisfactorily to the rendering of these qualities. The superiority of this medium over our tongue may be gauged by these translations of a well-known Japanese haikai:

Fallen flower returning to the branch—  
Behold! it is a butterfly!

This literal version of the foremost English savant in the field of Japanese literature, B. H. Chamberlain, is more freely expanded by the French poet, Albert Neuville:

Le petale d'une fleur blanche  
Se ramène soudain, et remonte à sa branche . . .  
Ah! c'est un papillon!

Now the latter is far more dainty and reproduces the fineness of the image. Its form mirrors the delicate design of the original conception. But we catch also the note of triviality and of delight in manner which are characteristic of the French artistic temper. It is decorative, childlike, depending for effect on gay and dainty color, rather than upon the sheer design of fine line carved in stone.

In English these Japanese forms inspired little imitation until the rise of the imagist movement in the second decade of the present century. It is well known that Miss Lowell was for years an ardent student of these Oriental modes as well as of the French, and some of her most characteristic work is obviously a striking adaptation of their peculiar qualities. "Falling Snow" and "Hear Frost" are more personal than most of the typical stanzas of the Japanese, but because of their brevity as complete poems are fairly representative of her achievement in this manner:

FALLING SNOW  
The snow whispers about me,  
And my wooden clogs  
Leave behind me in the snow.  
But no one will pass this way  
Seeking my footsteps.  
And when the temple bell rings  
again  
They will be covered and gone.

HOAR FROST  
In the cloud-gray mornings  
I heard the herons flying;  
And when I came into my garden,  
My silken outer-garment  
Trilled over withered leaves.  
A dried leaf crumbles at a touch,  
But I have seen many Autumn  
With herons blowing like smoke  
Across the sky.

Frequent in much of her poetry, as in that of Ezra Pound, H. D., and other imagists, is the line or succession of lines which reflect the hard chiseled image.

Still more closely and frequently did Adelaide Crapsey reproduce the talk in the stanzas of the same number of lines which she called "Cinquains."

NOVEMBER NIGHT  
With faint dry sound,  
Like steps of passing ghosts,  
The leaves, frost-crisp'd, break from  
the trees  
And fall.

FATE DEFIED  
As it  
Were tissue of silver  
I'll wear, O fate, thy grey  
And go mistily radiant, clad,  
Like the moon.

These, it will be observed, suggest some definite meaning or some significant human emotion. They are more than vivid images appealing to the senses. Hence they are more faithful to the spirit of the Japanese forms than is most of the work of the imagists, and in attaining the effects of the Japanese stanzas Miss Crapsey is still unequalled in English.

Many poems, or, more strictly, short sections of poems, written in other times will suggest themselves as more or less analogous to the glyptic art. Traditionally, the epigram, modeled in European literature upon the supreme originals of Marcial, is probably closest to the poetic design which can be likened to cameo and intaglio. But it is the two Japanese stanzas which constitute the most exact correspondence between the two arts, and hence I have drawn these illustrations from Oriental literature and from its more familiar reflections in French and English. I cannot believe that such a comparison is strained. At all events it came to me spontaneously as the result of my introduction to a new and exquisite art form. And it seems to serve as one of the many impressive witnesses to the fascinating analogies existing among the various means of enshrining beauty.

## Metal and Jewel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The sunlight strays through my little garden  
And awakes the hidden beauty of  
each least thing—  
Look how the fig leaves are plated  
with gold.  
And the thorn tree is bright, burnished  
copper!

The sun slips away behind the houses—  
My fairy garden has slipped away  
with the sun—  
Droops the fig tree all bereft of  
splendor,  
And the thorn tree leans dark  
against the wall.

Come back sunshine, come back with  
the morning—  
Send out your spears of light and  
chase away the gloom.  
Make the dark corners gleam like  
the sun—  
Brown earth radiant under leaves of  
red and gold!

Bertha Rivers-Thompson.

## One of Cicero's Villas

THE many ruins of once luxurious villas and country estates found in almost every direction in the vicinity of Rome give proof of the fact that the wealthy Romans of ancient times were as fond of suburban homes and seaside resorts as are their descendants of today. Nor were these aristocrats of olden time content with one out-of-town residence, for, wherever an island, a hill, or a harbor presented a pleasing landscape, the property was acquired and transformed into an estate with a pretty villa or palatial summer home. Cicero, therefore, was no exception to the general order of Roman consuls and senators, when, in the height of his career, he found time to enjoy eight fine villas, including the paternal estate at Arpinum, and four lodges in which he could stop over night while traveling from one place to another. Cicero believed that a man of prominence should live in a house befitting his position, and both his summer and his winter houses, as well as his splendid residences in Rome, were amply furnished for guests, clients, or for assemblies of various kinds. Indeed, Tiro, a slave of Cicero, tells how, upon one occasion, Caesar visited Cicero at his Formian Villa and brought with him a thousand men, soldiers and friends, all of whom had to be camped in the garden and provided with food, while the most important guests were being entertained within the walls. Tiro, also, states that all "ate and drank in a hearty manner," and that the next day after the company had departed, Cicero, with a grave face, remarked, "I indeed a very noble guest, but he is not one of those fellows to whom, on going, one says, 'Call again!'"

The classically arranged villa on the Tiberine hills, some twelve miles from Rome, is said to have been Cicero's favorite resort, for from it he could include a distant view of Rome in the wonderful panorama spread before him; but he also was fond of his paternal estate near Arpinum, and probably would have visited it oftener had it not seemed so far away.

This little town of Arpinum, in the Volturn Mountains, has since owed its fame to the fact that two of the saviors of Rome—Marcus, who defeated the barbarians, and Cicero, who in his consulship had withstood Cataline and his fellow-conspirators—both claimed it as their early home.

Cicero has given us a sketch of his villa here in the introductory scenes of his dialogue on Laws. The conversation is supposed to have taken place when Cicero had reached his high point in Roman life and was writing what he thought to be a desirable background. The speakers in the dialogue were himself; his brother, Quintus; and his dearest friend, Atticus, the brother-in-law of Quintus. The engraver of this picture of Cicero at his villa, shown in the illustration, has followed the description given in the conversation of these three friends, who are shown as sauntering along the wooded banks of the Liris, and pointing to a famous oak which Cicero had mentioned in a youthful poem, entitled "Atticus."

Atticus is visiting Cicero's native town for the first time, and is much interested also in the house situated on a charming little island between two of the arms into which the Fibrenus divides before it enters into the Liris. This is the home where Cicero and his brother, Marcus, and which had been the home of the family for generations. The discussion about this delightful spot lasted all through a summer day and is supposed to have filled six books, of which only the first three have been preserved.

This villa probably was both commodious and costly, for, from time to time, additions had been made to it by both Cicero and his father. There were large rooms with vaulted ceilings, frescoed walls, and columns of polished marble. There were graveled roads, and paths and walks, and formal gardens with flowers, trimmed trees, ivy and hedges. There were plane trees and groves of oaks and poplars. One likes to think of Cicero, who loved the beautiful in nature, and who was associating here with his dearly loved friends.

Fog  
Near the Bank I come face to face  
with the greatest optimist of this or  
any other age. Here is a man  
entirely obscured by fog standing on  
the bank making a tin monkey run  
up and down a piece of twine. Think  
of it! If you are sad or broke or  
things are going wrong, think of this  
man selling tin monkeys in a thick  
fog.

"How many have you sold?"  
I ask him.  
"Four," he says.  
Four tin monkeys sold in a thick  
fog.

"Marvellous! Incredible!"  
—H. V. Morgan, in "The Heart of  
London."

Wherein then does this "rarity" consist? Obviously it was in part only a relative and conditioned rarity. His contemporaries found him singularly because his unmistakable genius was not in fact made on the common Elizabethan or Jacobean pattern. Had he been born two generations later, and written for that England of Dryden to which he seemed the greatest of English dramatists, he would have found himself in a society at some points more intellectually akin than his own. Even in the eighteenth century he might have been almost as much at home at the Literary Club . . . with his great namesake, as in the wildest combats with Shakespeare or Beaumont at the Mermaid. His limitations, like his powers, were not those most characteristic of his time, and their singularity invested them, not in his own eyes, with a certain glamour of distinction; while their

very nature tended to exempt him from more commonplace failings, and to throw his exemption into yet more proud relief. He was arrogantly conscious of his merit, but he was not vain; he thought too highly of learning, but there was nothing in him of the scholar; he believed too implicitly in the potency of labour and deliberate art, but he was incapable of the silliness of volubility of the gentlemen who write with ease.

Yet it is clear that with all his aggressive singularity and aloofness, Jonson was not really alien to his time. He shared to the full in the eager tumult of contemporary men of letters, contended in the same arena for the same prizes, worked under the same conditions for the same audience. Nay, in some aspects he was the most completely "of his age" among them all. Few of them had grown up, as he had, in the very heart of Elizabethan England, or knew as intimately as he

did every corner and alley of crowded, reeking, picturesque London. With the Court and with men of position and influence in the country at large, he enjoyed more numerous and intimate relations than any of them.

Such a history, and such a position, imply much more than the inevitable bond of kinship with his time which compels the most original . . . to Milton. Bacon unites the genial audacity of the Elizabethans with the systematic thought of Hobbes; and Jonson, akin on his lower poetic plane to Shakespeare in realistic power, while still animated by the Elizabethan riot of profusion and vitality, anticipates on the other side, if on the same lower plane, the self-conscious, the intellectual severity, the curious and erudite elaboration, of the author of Paradise Lost.—From "Ben Jonson," by C. H. Herford and Percy Simpson.



Cicero at His Villa. From an Old Engraving

## Alone for Him

Still roasts the heavy share on the  
dark soil:  
Upon the black mould thick the  
dew-damp lies.  
A horse waits patient: from his  
lovely  
A ploughboy to the morning lifts his  
eyes.

The budding hedges grow dark against  
day's fires  
Glitter with gold-lit crystals: on the  
rim  
Over the unregarding city's spires  
The lonely beauty shines alone for  
him.  
—A. E.

## The Mississippi—1827

On the 4th of November, 1827, I sailed from London, accompanied by my son and two daughters; and after a favourable, though somewhat tedious voyage, arrived on Christmas-day at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The first indication of our approach to land was the appearance of this mighty river pouring forth its muddy mass of waters, mingling with the deep blue of the Mexican Gulf. The shores of this river are so utterly flat that no object upon them is perceptible at sea, and we gazed with pleasure on the muddy ocean that met us, for it told us we were arrived.

Large flights of pelicans were seen standing upon the long masses of mud which rose above the surface of the waters, and a pilot came to guide us over the bar, long before any other indication of land was visible.

By degrees bulrushes of enormous growth became visible, and a few more miles of mud brought us within sight of a cluster of huts called Balize. . . . Several miles above its mouth, the Mississippi presents no object more interesting than mud banks, monstrous bulrushes, and now and then a huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. . . . And the incessant appearance of vast quantities of drift wood, which is ever finding its way to the different mouths of the Mississippi. Trees of enormous length, sometimes still bearing their branches, and still ostentatious in their roots entire, the victims of the frequent hurricane, came floating down the stream. Sometimes several of these entangled together, collecting among their boughs a quantity of floating rubbish, that gives the mass the appearance of a moving island, bearing a forest with its roots mocking the heavens; while the dishonoured branches lash the tide: . . . this, as it approaches the vessel, and glides swiftly past, looks like the fragment of a work in ruins.

As we advanced, however, we were cheered, notwithstanding the season, by the bright tints of southern vegetation. The banks continue invariably flat, but a succession of planters' villas . . . varied the scene.

It is easy to imagine the total want of beauty in such a landscape; but yet the form and hue of the trees and plants, so new to us, added to the long privation we had endured of all sights and sounds of land, made even these swampy shores seem beautiful.—Mrs. Frances Trollope, in "Domestic Manners of the Americans."

## "O Rare Ben Jonson"

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Such a history, and such a position, imply much more than the inevitable bond of kinship with his time which compels the most original

# Theatrical News of the World

IN THE CAST OF SHERIDAN'S COMEDY, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," TO BE SEEN AT THE HOLLIS STREET THEATER, BOSTON, NOV. 16



James Dale as Joseph Surface, May Collins as Lady Teazle, O. P. Haggis as Sir Peter Teazle, Henrietta Croaman as Mrs. Candour, Julia Hoyt as Lady Snervell.

Photographs by White Studio, New York

## Now the Engineer-Critic?

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE art of the theater, as the attempt to apply art elements to scenic pictures and play representations is called, is undergoing rapid changes in common with other forms of expression. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that it shows signs of disappearing altogether beneath the oncoming wave of the so-called natural science of the theater. By this the innovators mean measurement and logic as applied to the setting.

In Russia advanced theater craftsmen are in revolt against aesthetics. "Those pretty stage pictures," they say, "are passed to us, and of no interest whatever." They reject color and line as means of expressing characters and their surroundings. To the radicals and revolutionists, stage directors and critics alike, putting "Richard III" on the stage in a lurid red environment expressing his demonic nature, as Jenner did at the National Theater, Berlin, or "Romeo and Juliet" on a purple balcony to heighten the effect of their love-making belongs to the day before yesterday.

The new thing is to train and encourage the actor to tell the audience all about the meaning of his own performance simply by expressive acting and a scenic structure having no relation to the actor, not to decorate it. This means that the Russian radicals seek to join action with positive constructivism in place of abstract constructivism. They give the actor a trapeze to move upon instead of a piece of color to express his predominating mental quality or mood. Something similar is found in American "movies" produced by men who follow the idea that a motion picture is the essence of motion, not of talk.

In the Russian theater it is recognized that action not talk is the essence of acting. So we find acting recreating the setting, which, taken since the revolution, has been on a three-dimensional form having height, width, and depth. New thought this setting appears to be and closely related to architecture and engineering, it yet presents traces of the old aesthetic setting. Such traces are strongly marked in the modern stage structure used at the Kamerny Theater, Moscow, by Alexander Tairov, who though he places the action in a setting resembling a mass of scaffolding contrives to give the latter a distinct art polish. For this reason, if for no other, we may continue to use the very unsatisfactory phrase art of the theater when speaking of the present-day staging of plays.

When we look at this newest stage setting in Russia, and the new but less extreme forms in western European countries, we are bound to admit that the business of providing a suitable environment for a dramatic action has traveled far since the days of Tom Robertson who was considered a marvel. This convention held the stage for quite a long time owing to its support by Sir Arthur Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Bernard Shaw, and the English followers of Ibsen. Probably it was the search for atmosphere that was at the bottom of Robertson's actualistic setting. In any case a search of the kind led to Robertson's housebuilder being re-

placed on the stage by the studio painter and the engineer. The first came in response to a demand for atmosphere produced by mental and moral moods, and expressed by the aid of harmonious color and line. The second answered the call for a mechanical equipment capable of expressing the new realism on the biggest scale. The work of both may be said to have reached a culmination in the settings for spectacles produced at the Groves Schauspielhaus, Berlin, by Prof. Max Reinhardt.

In the scenic pictures obtained both aesthetic and engineering play leading parts. The engineer has provided a rotating and transfer stage equipment consisting of colossal masses of machinery far surpassing anything dreamed of by the early Greeks whose form of arena-stage Reinhardt has borrowed. The vast stage at the Groves Schauspielhaus is broken up into many segments, parts of which rotate, and other parts that may be raised or lowered to form platforms, and levels, heights and depths of the scenic picture. To complete this most elaborate stage equipment amongst all the theaters of the world, has been added a lighting system to produce lighting effects of the greatest variety and color. Thus the movable segments may be set to form a scene realistic picture of, say, the classical Acropolis at Athens, bathed in brilliant effects of a rising sun illuminating the pale gray of morning. Here the setting literally takes of machinery its fill. The engineer, dominating by his side is the studio-artist, the decorator to see that the costumes and other details are in harmony.

This art of theater engineering could go no further. As though in recognition of this fact, European stage producers are everywhere turning to simpler and comparatively primitive stage equipment. But as it rests on engineering and architectural elements, a new class of dramatic critic is arising. Engineer critics are replacing literary and aesthetic ones. For example, there is Engineer B. F. Dolbin of Vienna, who finds much to say about the new things—the space stage of Frederick Kiesler; the futuristic architectural stage of Enrico Prampolini; the Merz stage of Kurt Schwitters; the ring stage of Oskar Straud; the cube stage of the architect Hans Fritz, and so on. From these we learn that the use of technical advance are furnishing new mechanical objects and agents as rhythmic and dynamical accompaniments for the new play-machine, or actor in the mass.

### In Budapest Theaters

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Budapest's six prose theaters have been quite busy since the season opened about a month ago. Everything speaks of a good winter and it is hoped all round that things will turn out better than last year in the theaters.

The National Theater, as usual, brings Shakespeare first: "Richard III" and "The Tempest." Enrich Madach's "The Tragedy of Man," long known as the "Hungarian Faust," also remain popular on this stage. Ibsen, Shaw and Rostand are represented by "The Master Builder," "Man and Superman" and "Cyrano de Bergerac." One new Hungarian play has been tried out, "Junker George," by Laszlo Boross, an amusing rough comedy à la "The Truth About the Movies."

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Taming of the Shrew," which has had a success. Schiller's "Maria Stuart" always proves a popular piece also. The Chamber Theater, which is run by the same direction, is in a new building now. Here we have seen Shaw's "Candida," Pirandello's "The Pleasures of Respectability" and Ibsen's "A Doll's House." Here, too, was played a new Hungarian comedy, "The Little Squirrel," by Jenő Miklos.

The Magyar Theater, which is now under a new regime, seems out to build up a permanent public by the production of romantic plays like Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." At the same time they will produce modern plays like Werfel's "Junkers" and Maximilian and Wedekind's "Frauen." "Charley's Aunt" is still played at matinees.

The Renaissance Theater has been busy. Here there have been single performances of Strindberg's "Dance of Death," Ibsen's "Ghosts," while "Hamlet" has been newly studied. Paul Gerald's "Aimee" comes from last season, as well as Melchior Lengyel's "The Battle of Waterloo." The Comedy Theater, Budapest's best theater, has opened the season with Galsworthy's "Loyalties," which also promises to be a success.

### British Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, Oct. 27.—A new play by the managing director of Punch, Evan Agnew, called "The Shingling of Jupiter," is to be presented at the "Q" Theater early in November. Angela Baddeley, the heroine, fears that life on Jupiter is not what she had imagined.

A new experimental theater has just been opened at 28 Floral Street, Covent Garden, to be known as the Gate Theater Salon. During the season plays by Eugene O'Neill, Pirandello, Ibsen, Molière, Strindberg, Jacques Copeau and John Massfield will be given.

Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," with its 2½-hours third act, was booked up at the Regent Theater many days before the performance given recently. It is to be given again on Nov. 20.

A new play, specially written by Frederick Lonsdale, is to follow "Rose-Marie." The latter is likely to run for some months yet. It has been responsible for bringing affluence to Drury Lane. Last year's loss was wiped out in three months and dividend paid.

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## On Applause

Further replies are printed below to J. T. Grein's query as to the player's attitude in regard to applause. Other articles on this subject appeared in the Monitor on Aug. 4, Oct. 13 and Nov. 3.

Evelyn Laye

Mr. Grein's very interesting article on the study of applause is not only a source of perennial interest to me, but one of paramount interest to everybody connected with the theater. Mr. Grein has placed applause in four categories, and with all of his criticisms I entirely agree. I should like, however, to divide them into two; that is, first, deserved applause, and second, that applause which is given more or less half-heartedly as a sop to rather ineffectual acting.

There can be no actor or actress who dislikes applause. To me it acts like wine, although it makes no difference to my acting. A good actress must lose herself in her part, and as far as I am concerned at any rate, the less applause I get the more inclined I feel to "put myself over the footlights," to use an Americanism. There are times, of course, when applause is almost distressing. A dramatic first entrance is very often killed by applause, and I for one would much prefer to make my first entrance with only the orchestra for accompaniment.

Not so my first exit. That is where an artist needs applause, and when it comes, welcomes it. To sum up, in Mr. Grein's last paragraph he appeals to the individual actress, and says, "What does applause mean to her?" and I think the only answer that anyone can give is "Gratitude."

Billy Leonard

Were I a member of an audience in any theater I could follow step by step J. T. Grein's ingenious analysis of applause. As an actor I am concerned in one thing only—to convey to the entertainment of my audience.

There is to any artist, if you are

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willing to call an actor an artist, an encouragement in applause which leads him to exert himself to his utmost. The managing director puts an office boy on the head and gains a lifetime of loyalty. Surely the applause of an audience, if it is deserved, is no more than the appreciation of services rendered which leads all actors to give of their very best and earn the right to subscribe themselves as I hope I may be allowed to do, your humble servant.

A. E. Matthews

I think Mr. Grein's judgment on applause is real and to the point. He judges it from a cold business point of view, and he is right. An actor or actress lives on hopes; for instance, if the business is poor, we put it down to the weather (hopes). Hot weather we say, who would come to a theater this weather? (Rain and cold) who would come out such dirty nights? Any applause sounds so much greater than it is to the actor. When I go to a play that isn't good or going well I applaud all the more because I know how much it means to them all, and how happy it makes them. Applause to the actor and actress is good to them.

Alec Fraser

In my opinion applause to the actor is like a tonic to the invalid when it is given at the right time and has the same effect—a temporary stimulation. Applause when merited and given gratifies both actor and audience but when not merited yet given merely irritates an audience. After all, as managers engage artists because of their popularity, applause is very necessary.

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## Schildkraut in "Proud Heart"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Astor Theater, "Proud Heart," a motion picture written by Isadore Bernstein, directed by Edward Sloman.

Once more that curious compound of words and pictures called the movies has been stirred into wonderful semblance of human nature all astir and kindling with its swift succession of joy and sorrow, success and failure. From out the far reaches of Universal City a picture of humble Jewish folk has come to pass that cuts deep and straight into the heart of humanity, that reveals in a hundred homely ways the fortunes of a certain Kominsky family settled in the ghetto of New York City. The ebb and flow of the crowded East Side streets, the various customs and ceremonies peculiar to such a family as the Kominskys, the parents' joy in bringing up their two boys after the Old World pattern, and their subsequent sorrows over young America in revolt—these are the principal elements of the picture.

The rôle of the father was fortunately placed in the care of Rudolph Schildkraut, that sterling ornament of the American stage, and in the making of this screen character-

ization he has given one of the finest performances of the last few seasons. His clear-cut acting registers remarkably well on the screen, and reveals in the endless little touches with which Mr. Schildkraut enriches his part just how finished an actor he is.

Mr. Sloman has caught the particular enthusiasm of his star, and his direction is little short of masterly. He has set forth this narrative in the clear, simple manner demanded by its contents, and he has kept the story running smoothly and engagingly all along its way. The titles for the most part run in the same simple vein, and there is frequent humor brought out in the captions. Roas Rosanova plays the mother,

and Arthur Lubin and George Lewis the sons. Mr. Lewis is a recent "find" and also gives his first screen performance with great credit to himself. Kate Price, Blanche Mahaffey and Virginia Brown Faire are other featured members of the cast.

In the matter of atmosphere and detail, with the single exception of some elevated trains that do not wholly convince, the production of "Proud Heart" is a great credit to all concerned. The picturesque paraphernalia of the East Side has been achieved with remarkable realism, and the scene of the blizzard—manufactured outdoors at Universal City in midsummer—is a triumph of screen craft.

R. F.

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## EDITORIALS

That the Persian National Assembly, the Majless, has deposed Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the Shah, and thus brought to an end the Kajars dynasty which has ruled the country since 1779 is only an incidental phase of developments under way in Persia. Before 1906 the power of the Sultan in Persia was absolute, but in that year the people forced the Shah to consent to a Constitution which called the National Assembly into being and divested the ruler of his major prerogatives. Although the predecessor of the present Shah, in 1909, attempted to overthrow the Constitution and to re-establish his absolute authority, he was defeated and his abdication followed. The present Shah, now deposed, succeeded to the titles of office at that time.

Under the Constitution the powers of the Shah corresponded, in the main, to those of the monarchies in countries where the Cabinet system of government has been established. The real Chief Executive is the Prime Minister—in the present case Reza Khan Pahlevi—who is elected by the Majless and who appoints his ministers. The Cabinet is directly responsible to the Majless, and the members of the Majless, in turn, are elected by universal manhood suffrage for a period of two years.

Despite this constitutional procedure, it is undeniable that the real dictator of affairs in Persia for the past two years has been Reza Khan, the present Prime Minister. The Shah, himself, has been absent from the country during all of that period, and his prestige has constantly dwindled. Reza Khan, in contrast to the Shah, possesses many of the elements of statesmanship. He first arose to prominence in 1921 as Minister of War, and since then has continued to hold that post.

An American's Impressions of this Persian statesman are given by Dr. Arthur C. Mills, Administrator-General of the Finances of Persia, whose book, "The American Task in Persia," has just been published. Incidentally the part which the American Mission, under the direction of Dr. Mills, has played in putting Persia's economic affairs in order has been of the greatest significance.

"Reza Khan," Dr. Mills writes, "was walking among his officers—a tall, straight, powerful figure; a strong, ruddy face; eyes and nose like those of an eagle. There was much in his appearance to indicate strong will. I was to learn later, from personal contacts, his courtesy, cordiality and common sense. . . . Reza Khan belongs in many respects to the class of statesmen of which Henry II of England and Philip Augustus of France were the prototypes. He has supplied the personal and military forces which are necessary to establish the authority of the Central Government."

Persia, because of an almost embarrassing abundance of oil within its boundaries, is the center of conflicting international forces, and the major task before Reza Khan is that of strengthening the Central Government still further until these rival interests may be peacefully resolved and the sovereignty of Persia assured. So far as oil is concerned, the country is divided, theoretically, between two spheres of interest: the British sphere in the south, including access to the Persian Gulf; and the Russian sphere in the north, including a territory that is approximately twice the extent of the British.

Although the Soviets have renounced the agreement of 1907, which accorded Russia rights in the north, they have since laid claim to that territory and have bent every energy to establishing their influence in an effort to drive out the British. Certainly, the deposing of the Shah opens the way for further advances of the Soviets—ever on the alert to include more "republics" within the Russian federation. But it yet remains to be seen whether or not Reza Khan has so far misjudged the course of events in the West as to incline toward such a close alliance with Moscow.

It is important here to observe that Dr. Mills, whose view of the Persian situation is singularly objective, warns that such developments as have now taken place in the country are less the result of revolutionary influences than the inevitable product of a rising tide of nationalism. This nationalism, which Dr. Mills found to be widespread, he regards as a hopeful portent.

"A tribal uprising in Persia is no proof of incapacity for self-government," he declares. "The country is in a well-advanced state of transition from separatism to nationalism. . . . As a matter of fact, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy likewise had their period of transition and unification, and even the United States, within the memory of men now living, went through a sanguinary war before it attained national solidarity."

There are conflicting forces at work in Persia. But the nations of the West are bound, by international commitments entered into since the war, to observe the country's integrity, and it is altogether likely that the present situation will demonstrate more clearly than before the determination of those in authority to establish and maintain order. Certainly, until more definite evidence is available, it would be a serious mistake to look upon this most recent political overturn as an indication that the Soviets are about to make a diplomatic drive for Teheran, there to establish a "Red" dictatorship.

The suggestion a generation ago by former President Hadley of Yale University, that social ostracism might be the most effective remedy against monopolistic practices by the great aggregations of capital termed "trusts," was made the occasion of a great deal of newspaper humor, paragraphers finding something mirth-provoking in the idea that a trust magnate was susceptible to public opinion. Events have proved that Dr. Hadley was not so greatly mistaken as his critics

assumed, a signal case being that of the United States Steel Corporation, which was fruitlessly attacked in the courts, and vainly assailed by organized labor, yet succumbed to the pressure of enlightened public sentiment on the issue of the twelve-hour day. Looking backward over the record of antitrust legislation, it does not appear that any result so beneficial to the workers in a great industry has been accomplished by the enforcement of a law. It might, indeed, be found that practically the only result of the campaign of "trust busting," inaugurated by President Roosevelt, has been the publication broadcast of essential facts showing the growth and business practices of great corporations.

That thoroughly aroused and organized public opinion can accomplish results without invoking the instrumentalities of laws and courts, was recently shown in the action of the British Food Council, in its contest with the London bakers over the price of bread. The chairman of the council, Lord Bradbury, had for some time been engaged in a controversy with the two London associations of bakers over the price of the standard quarter-loaf, which was claimed by the council to be higher than was justified by the price of flour and cost of manufacture. As the council was set up without legal authority to enforce its decisions, it appeared probable that the bakers would ignore the demand for lower prices, when it occurred to Lord Bradbury that possibly some well-devised newspaper publicity, giving the names of all bakers willing to make a reduction of a halfpenny in the price of the loaf, might be effective. Action was taken to secure and publish a list of bakers who would sell at the lower price, whereupon almost at once it was reduced to ninepence.

Encouraged by the outcome of its campaign for cheaper bread, the food council is reported to be considering the application of the publicity remedy to other foodstuffs, the retail prices of which are alleged to be unduly high. If, after careful investigation, and ascertaining of all merchandising costs, it is found that in any lines profits are unduly large, the publication of the facts should enable the consuming public to bring moral pressure to bear on the offenders and establish fairer conditions in what was in the olden days termed "the higgling of the market."

How prone we are to criticize without knowing all the facts in a case! Georgia was the first State in the American Union to reject the proposed child labor amendment, and in consequence was excoriated by many well-meaning people throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Then the amendment failed of ratification by the required number of states and thus, for the time being at any rate, fell by the wayside. And now this same State has just passed a child labor law, to become operative the first of the coming year, which greatly improves conditions within its own borders. And interestingly enough, the chief credit for the passage of the act is said to belong to the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association. That the present act only passed by a bare margin is merely incidental; the important thing is that it has become a law. When will the lesson contained in this fact be fully appreciated by humanity?

The centenary of the steam locomotive has this year been celebrated in England, and a little over 100 years ago Robert Fulton launched his first steamboat on the Hudson after having previously demonstrated his invention in vain on the Seine near Paris. Now, after having ruled practically supreme for several generations, the steam-driven railroad engine finds itself hard pressed by the internal combustion motorcar, and at the end of this month the first steamless, smokeless, motor-driven passenger liner will make its way between those same banks of the Hudson River which once witnessed the triumph of the Clermont. The name of this pioneer in transatlantic traffic is the Gripsholm, built for the direct traffic between the United States and Sweden.

The first half of the last century saw the development of the famous "clipper" ships, which once swept the Atlantic with sail power, but in time they had to give way before the even faster and more regular steam-driven ships. Will the big steamers some day be replaced by the cleaner, roomier motor liners? Only time can tell.

It is now a dozen years or more since the first motorships were built for long-distance transportation of freight, and since the war, with its popularization of the German Diesel motors, there has been a rapid increase in their number. Of the new vessels delivered last year at Swedish shipyards, 80 per cent were motor driven, while of the new boats launched 85 per cent were of that type. In Great Britain the motorship tonnage under construction increased last year from 22 to 35 per cent, and in all other ship-building countries combined from 35 to 54 per cent. In other words, half of the new ships now being built are to be propelled by internal combustion motors and not by steam.

During the current year the two largest motorship freighters afloat, the Svealand and Amerikaland, have been completed at a wharf in Hamburg for a Swedish shipping concern, and in turn chartered by the United States Steel Corporation as ore carriers between Chile and Sparrow's Point near Baltimore. Neither uses steam in any form. Between the American Pacific coast and European ports a new combined freight and passenger service, via the Panama Canal, has been started this summer by another Swedish line, using the twin motorships Axel Johnson and Annie Johnson, both built in Sweden. For the Australian trade a British passenger and freight motorship, Aorangi, has also been commissioned this year.

So far the majority of the new type ships have been freighters, capable of long distance runs—almost half around the globe and back—without refueling, and using the space saved on bunkers and boilers for cargo. But now the distinctly modern, luxuriously appointed and rapid transatlantic passenger service is to be invaded by

a steamless liner. Into the Gripsholm have been built the two largest Diesel engines ever constructed, capable of producing 16,300 horsepower, and also of cutting down the usual ten-day period required by steamships between New York and Gothenburg to eight days or less. The lighting, heating, hoisting, and even the cooking, are done by electricity, so that steam has been superseded throughout. It may be the beginning of a new era.

Human ingenuity displayed in ability to enact statutory laws has led, it must be agreed, to many perplexing confusions. Frequently there is attempted, for the purpose of clarifying these conflicting and overlapping enactments, the stupendous task, usually devolving upon the members of a regularly-appointed commission, of revising or recasting the codes, civil and criminal, in the hope that perplexing ambiguities may be removed. Temporary benefits are thus realized. But soon these are forgotten in the emergency created by multiplying enactments in which there is indicated the desire of legislators to obtain official sanction of their own particular interpretation of human rights and privileges.

Thus there is the continuing need for the inauguration of some method which will insure against what may be regarded as needless confusion. The basis of the law is simple and so understandable that it was originally stated in the Mosaic Decalogue. Any radical departure from the rules there set down tends only to make confusion worse confounded. It was inevitable, of course, that human interpretation and modification of the organic law should be attempted. Exemptions are sought and claimed, and legislators, won by the eloquence of some proponent, or convinced that in turn special privileges may be granted to themselves or their friends, hasten to compile and publish their interpretations, clothing them in the profound and convincing phraseology, "by the people."

Learned students and commentators have urged, within recent years, what might be termed a codifying of all legal precedents, primarily for the purpose of prohibiting, in the argument of cases before the courts, the citing of decisions rendered prior to a date to be agreed upon. There is in this proposal simply the expressed desire to avoid, even among lawyers and advocates themselves, the confusions which, quite similarly, provoke and perplex the laymen. There is no doubt, of course, that the intricacies of modern civilization have rendered necessary a somewhat more definite declaration of the fundamentals of the law. But it should be conceded that the basis of jurisprudence has been quite firmly established. Profoundly, and with industry, all the changes have been rung on the vocabulary.

There is a constructive and commendable movement which has for its object the enactment, among peoples similarly circumstanced, of uniform codes. This is in a direction exactly opposite from the trend toward multiplicity. But beyond a certain point the advocates of this newer method have until now been unable to enlist public approval. It seems to be the ambition of too many legislators to see their own names arrayed as the "authors" of some particular statute or ordinance.

## Editorial Notes

Could a more capacious subject have been chosen for editorial comment than one upon which an article was written in *The Times* of London not long since: "Waste-Paper Baskets"? To the reflective mind, it is curious that the waste-paper basket, which in the ever-increasing flood of printed, typewritten, and written matter has become an article of prime necessity, is not held in greater honor and reverence. The well-regulated man, it added, insists upon his waste-paper basket and sees to it that it does not go empty away. But there is a serious side to all this, and it does no harm to ponder it. For the waste-paper basket is but symbolical. "Important as it is to get rid of circulars and correspondence," says the article, "it is even more to a man that he should keep himself free and unencumbered in the sphere of faith and conduct." Just as the man who fails to use his physical waste-paper basket finds his desk soon littered, so he who fails to scrap day by day the encumbrances of thought is likely to find that his capacities suffer likewise. How about it, is your waste-paper basket in frequent enough demand?

Doubtless the woman whose skull, recently found in London, was exhibited and described at a meeting of the Zoological Society by Warren R. Dawson and Prof. Elliot Smith would have been greatly surprised if she could have realized that she was destined to be heralded in the years to come as the first visitor to London. It is said, however, that this discovery confirms the knowledge that, before the age of Neolithic culture began in the south of England, there was an indigenous population living for the most part in caves, ignorant of pottery or of metals, but making implements of stone, showing a strong artistic sense and living as nomad hunters. A newspaper story of the sentiments of these early folk, if they could be transported into the metropolis today, would make "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" tame reading in comparison.

There is something worth thinking about in what Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatic critic and writer, said the other day at Wellesley College when he urged that while there is no sin in slang, there is no immortality in it either. "Present-day authors," he declared, "are writing in water when they use current slang and vernacular. Realism, when applied to the speech of the day, can only achieve the success of the day." Moreover, although there may be no sin in slang, Shakespeare gave a hint concerning the direction in which it often tends, when he wrote, "Mend your speech a little, lest it may mar your fortunes."

## The Woman Who Smiled

I sat on the porch of the shack of the woman who smiled.

Everyone on the creek was related to everyone else. There had been intensive intermarriage for generations. The wit who said a man might be his own grandmother and not know it, erred more in lack of tact than he erred in exaggeration. The Ayres, the Ingrams and the Vances brooded in their lofty hollows far from call of man or beast from the plains.

The blue smoke of the caldrons scratched the air, the bare, damp feet of the women and children were marked by the basket patterning of the field grass. These earth-held families raised corn, sliced apples, made honey, shot in the woods, and brought sacks of flour on horseback to their shacks.

The Ayres, the Ingrams and the Vances brooded and fattened turkeys, and nothing ever happened except a great gale or a spell of drought. The boys tried the settlement school for a while, grew up and felt their legs getting too long for them, took guns and went up into the woods alone to live, till inclement weather or weariness of excitement drove them down to the creek again.

The wind is clever, the rain is sharp, and earth clings to boots and body; and something of the wind, the rain and the clay, something careless, dynamic, stolid, entered the ways of these boys, these Ulstermen, these Scotsmen, these English who the mountains held.

These boys had never seen the sea, or cities, or Negroes. One of them told me he first saw a Negro when he was eighteen, and that he ran home frightened, shouting, "I've seen the boogeyman!" Horace Kephart, in his book on the mountains, tells almost the same tale.

Skies are fair today, but tomorrow gray gullies of water may spurt down, or winds hiss arrowing through the air. So one night Ed Ingram—I, naturally never give the real names of these mountaineers—who was eighteen, ran off with Rose Vance, who was fourteen. It was not exactly an elopement because nearly everyone knew about it.

The couple ran over into Tennessee, where the marriage laws are easier; and the magistrate in one of the creeks married them. The ceremony was brief. Mountain ceremonies always are brief. A tale is current that one magistrate boasted his marriage ceremony to be only four words: "Stand up, Jine, Hatched." I understand it is longer nowadays.

At news of the elopement the parents were scandalized, having done exactly the same themselves; then resigned; then relieved. As old McCoy Vance said, "Was a woman taken an idee into her head hit hain't no good obstructioning. I've got twelve daughters and seven sons, an' I know summat about it."

Ed Ingram worked a bit, loafed a bit and went for days and days on end shooting in the woods. He could never resist the cool, lengthy woods, free and clear to him as spring water. He didn't harm anyone. He didn't interfere with anyone. The mountains are wide as the wind. Why should anyone want to interfere with him? Isn't there room enough and to spare for all in the mountains?

It is good enough to enjoy one's own happiness. It is not enough to suffer one's own wretchedness. What business is it of all strangers, of educators, officers, of the monotonous, organized people of the plains, where the water is so poor and warm with lying in lead pipes that the townspeople have to put ice in it? Fancy putting ice in water!

Rose Ingram may have five, ten, fifteen children by now. Besides there are turkeys to fatten, fruit to preserve, food to cook, and that man to wait on hand and foot; and water to carry from the springs, and clothes to mend, taxes to pay, and apples to sell.

Once in a while she washes clothes, not often, though; and the complaining of the clouds of flies that fill her bedroom-kitchen-cum-parlor. If she and Ed were to read this they would probably resent the implication of poverty, for a mountaineer will admit himself to be everything except poor.

"Was you uns ever lacked a meal's victuals or a bed in the mountains?" I can hear them asking. But it is not that kind of poverty. If hospitality is riches, then the mountaineers are the richest people in the world.

Paris, it has often been said, is an out-of-door city, and even during the winter months the Parisians love to sit outside the cafes on the terrace. Usually there are one or two braziers filled with charcoal, burning. But now a new device makes it possible to take one's refreshment in comfort on the terrace, even during the colder days. It is a small petrol lamp, with a vaporized essence glowing brightly, about the size of an ordinary incandescent mantle. Half a dozen of them hang from the roof of the terrace and another half-dozen are placed before the cafe itself. One misses the romantic appearance of the old braziers, but, at any rate, the air is well warmed, and it is possible still to watch the endless panorama of the Paris pavements from the terrace.

Interest is taken in the Franco-American expedition, headed by Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok, which has left Tunis for Tamanrasset, in the Sahara. Motorcars are employed on the journey as well as camels. The object of the expedition is archeological. There are in the party about fifteen white men, and it is not anticipated that there will be any trouble with the natives, though precautions are to be taken in view of the unrest in parts of French northern Africa. Among the Americans who are participating are Prof. Alonzo Ford and W. B. Tyrre. It is anticipated that the expedition will be absent for about two months. The leader of the party is well known for his remarkable research work in the ruins of Carthage.

The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce held a meeting here on Nov. 8. The Journal, which is published by the chamber, contained a portrait and biography of the new president, Walter Leaf, chairman of the Westminster Bank, and a tribute to his predecessor, Willis H. Booth. One may also read in this issue the resolution on economic restoration known as the Brussels resolution. Recently the League of Nations called for an international economic conference, and it is therefore recalled that the chamber has long directed attention to the interference with trade and the return to "normalcy" caused by artificial barriers and obstructions between the nations, such as high import duties, unreasonable customs regulations and restrictions on transportation. The Brussels resolution reflects the report of a committee of twenty-five expert business men. When the international economic conference meets, as M. Loucheur suggested at Geneva, it will have a good deal of material prepared for it in advance.

The leading actresses one by one succumb to the temptation of the cinema. Cécile Sorel, who is perhaps properly regarded as the best known French actress of today, since her activities have by no means been confined to the Comédie Française, has at last accepted one of the offers which have been made to her and will appear in a film which will represent many historic French

I remember the rebuke I received from a man whom I had offered to pay for a service: "Pore folks haster work. But we don't haster work. We hain't pore."

All this I thought while sitting on the porch of the hut of the woman who smiled. Gray parallelograms of rain shadowed the creek, and soaking scarves of white cloud surf flew from the wet blue and madder mountains. The water haze was over the creek, a web of fat vapor. The sky was hooped and rutted with botched cloud traveling and thrown up in heavy clouds.

Runnels of bright clay water were richly pouring with the note of clear cattle bells, and a giddy rain tapped like drumsticks on the roof of the hut. Escaping from the collapse of rain, we rushed to the porch of the woman's house. It was little more than a shed propped up high on four piles of rock.

A semicircle of beehives made of pipes and tin cans with rocks for lids stood in the clearing before the house. A lambkin was stretched over the wall to dry. The woman was sitting on the floor in the doorway of the hut. She was scantily clothed in a coarse dress, and her legs and feet were bare. Her straw-colored hair was drawn from her forehead and fell in limp talls down her back. Ten ragged and contented children were crawling over her as she nursed a young baby, and sat curled on the floor like a gentle animal, uncomplainingly.

She was as pale as water, pale as sap, pale as a cane of rye, and her faint, narrow eyes shone with an idling light. She looked at us drowsily; and her lips, weirdly thin and colorless (from wind and rain and not from poverty, we felt), construed a little changeless smile. It was always there. She seemed to look at us and smile at us through water from another world. It was the smile of the Mona Lisa.

Questions dawdled from between her lifted lips: "Whar does you uns come from? What did you uns say you uns was called? Is you all man and wife? Uh, huh. How old are ye? An' you uns comes over the waters? That'd be a scandalous long ways, yander, I reckon. Would you all like some apples? If you uns wants any, jes get ye them. Thar's more apples this 'yar nor any 'yar I ever seed."

This reads absurdly, for every sentence loafed between linked pauses in that drooping intonation which is of the soil. She said she had been married when she was fifteen and was now twenty-nine. She said she had eight children, and had three sisters younger than her own eldest daughter. She herself had been one of a family of twenty-one.

She smiled continuously her faint pearl smile. "Las' night the moon was travellin' north," she said. "It'll rain a right smart piece more and get cold. I mind the time was our spring fire plumb up on the first of September."

I laughed at this and she looked at the feathering rain. And her lips lifted and her constant smile moved lightly like a single ripple of water.

Two men came in from the back of the house. Lanky figures with hands in pockets, and a gun apiece laid horizontally between their arms behind their backs. They stopped when they saw us, then jumped onto the porch and smiled a doubtful "Howdy" and scanned the dimly greeting lips of the woman for information about us.

They went inside the house and studied us from behind the curtains, evidently very suspicious. "I know whar ye've bin, daddy," cried out one of the children, but the father came out genially and clapped his hand over the child's mouth. He introduced himself. "I'm Tom McKinney, yours truly. I didn't catch yours."

He went inside and fell to whispering with his companion. A lot of mysterious operations went on inside the room. We noticed signaling with fingers, chins and lips. Turning sharply, I caught the woman scrutinizing us closely with awakened clear eyes, but when she saw we turn they fell back subtly to the underwater idling glaze.

The men walked up and down impatiently inside the house, and muttering, stepped to the window to peer at us. We were obviously not wanted, and they were all greatly relieved when we asked them to go, although they seemed politely to stay. I remember seeing the lifted lips of the woman. A pale, queer smile has been dawdling after me ever since.

V. S. P.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

scenes with Madame du Barry as a central figure. Other members of the Comédie Française are to appear in this reconstruction for the season. There is notably M. Ravet, who will play the part of Louis XV.

The awards at the International Arts Exhibition in Paris show that while the French predominate, as was naturally to be expected, owing to their greater number, justice has been done to foreign exhibitors. Indeed, there is a fairly even distribution in all sections. For example, eight grand prix went to the French and seven to the foreign exhibitors; eleven diplomas of honor to the French and ten to foreigners; sixteen gold medals to the French and eighteen to foreigners; sixteen silver medals to the French and eighteen to foreigners. Other awards showed a similar allocation as between the native exhibitors and those from other countries.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter of their suitability, and is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## An Approach to an Ideal Newspaper

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I think *The Christian Science Monitor* is one of the most useful and most valuable newspapers now being published in the United States.

Through its news columns it gives its readers a very large measure of world and national news of significant events, thus keeping its clientele thoroughly informed. The entire absence of crime news and of sensationalism is pleasing to an ever-growing group of American people. In its departments devoted to art, literature, music, and similar subjects, the *Monitor* is doing a thing that I wish more newspapers would do: it is enabling its readers to continue to grow intellectually and culturally. I think it is greatly needed in our present time, when so much emphasis is placed upon the commercial struggle and the pursuit of the so-called pleasures of the period.

The editorial vision of the *Monitor* is broad. It is always in the foreground in the discussion of national and world questions which demand careful thought and sober deliberation. Its utterances in this department are sound, logical and very helpful.

In thus keeping its readers informed upon national and world events, in thus providing informative and eductive material, and in thus stimulating the thoughts of its readers and assisting them to arrive at conclusions, the *Monitor* closely approaches the ideal newspaper.

RALPH L. CROSMAN,  
Department of Journalism,  
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

## The Dayton Building and Loan Associations

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a consistent reader of the *Monitor*, I wish to commend the recent special issue on building and loan associations. One very wide discrepancy relative to building and loan associations in Dayton appeared, however, and I am calling it to your attention because I know you strive for accuracy always. The reference gave the aggregate assets of Dayton building and loan associations at \$22,770,172.21. The last report of June 30, 1925, officially placed assets of these organizations in excess of \$97,000,000. That report was practically a year old, as the report of the next fiscal year, Jan. 1, 1926, will show the assets of Dayton building and loans to be over \$112,000,000.

Dayton, as a matter of news, is the home of the "Dayton Plan," which is being adopted in every state of the Union where building and loan associations are in operation. Ohio's total assets in these organizations are \$1,000,000,000. More than half of the homes in the State are directly touched by them.

WALLACE IRELAND, Publicity Director,  
Dayton Building and Loan Associations, Dayton News, Dayton, O.

## Publicity and Profiteering

finding something mirth-provoking in the idea that a trust magnate was susceptible to public opinion. Events have proved that Dr. Hadley was not so greatly mistaken as his critics